The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 4896 號六十九百八千四第 日九十二月六年酉癸治同 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, 23RD JULY, 1873. 三拜禮 號三十二月七英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

July 21, TRIO, Dut. 3-m. sch., 279, J. Westerveld, Whampoa July 20th, General.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

July 22, DEUCALION, Brit. str., 1,536, Chas. Butler, Shanghai July 18th, General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

July 22, WOHLDORF, Ger. bk., 267, B. G. Kimme, Whampoa 21st, Cassia.—MELCHERS & Co.

Departures.

July 22, LOMBARDY, str., for Shanghai.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, JULY 22ND.

Siamese Crown, for Cheloo.
Geraldine, for London.
Norna, str., for Swatow.
Margot, for Whampoa.

Passengers.

Per *Deucalion*, str., from Shanghai:—Capt. Paxton.

Per *Lombardy*, str., for Shanghai:—Messrs. W. Grote, Corner, Sayle, and Spring.
Per *Norna*, str., for Swatow:—300 Chinese.
Per *Geraldine*, for London:—Mr. Hartmann.
Per *Avoca*, str., for Yokohama:—Mr. A. Pinton, Miss J. Pinton, Com. Douglas, Lieut. C. W. Jones, Lieut. G. W. Baillie, Messrs. W. F. Sutton, T. G. Gissing, F. Hardinge, J. R. Jones, Sengoro Hotori, Sengoro Fawara, J. W. Austin, J. Higgins, J. Willoughby, F. St. John, C. Bryant, E. Yeo, C. Nicholls, E. Christenson, W. Gibbins, J. Collins, E. Collins, R. Grant, F. Gribble, J. Popperal, R. Granville, S. West, Q. M. Turpin, W. Donaison, W. Woodward, T. Croker, T. Smith, H. Bennett, W. Quick, Hopton, and Obbs.

Reports.

The British steamer *Deucalion* reports left Shanghai on the 18th July, had fresh S.W. monsoon first part, and strong N.E. gale, with heavy squalls, much lightning, and unsettled weather last part.

The German barque *Wohldorf* reports left Whampoa on the 21st July, had moderate breeze throughout; anchored in Capsingmoon at 7 p.m., when had tremendous hard squalls, with heavy rains and fearful thunder and lightning.

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.

(Corrected to Date.)

Vessel's Name.	From.	Date.
Loochoo	Sunderland	Jan. 2
Chica	Cardiff	Jan. 15
Muton	London	Jan. 27
Rowan	Waterford	Mch. 4
Mount Royal	Cardiff	Mch. 18
Naworth Castle	Cardiff	Mch. 19
Atalanta	Cardiff	Mch. 20
Veritas	Cardiff	Mch. 21
Vidal	Cardiff	Mch. 21
Gertrude	London	Mch. 22
C. M. Adams	Penarth	Mch. 26
Imatra	Newport	Mch. 27
Yeavering Belle	Shields	April 7
H. Upman	Cardiff	April 8
Ruth	Sunderland	April 9
Oswingo	Cardiff	April 16
Sharperton	Cardiff	April 18
Fairy	Cardiff	April 18
Sir Henry Parkes	London	April 24
Ld. Elphinstone (s)	London	April 24
Gertrude	Newport	April 24
Mirella	Cardiff	April 24
Lady Blessington	Penarth	May 1
Star of China	Newport	May 2
Merom	Newcastle	May 9
Nicolai (s)	London	May 10
Eugenio	Penarth	May 10
Guinevere	London	May 12
J. C. Munro	Hamburg	May 12
Ardito	Cardiff	May 13
Sapphire	Penarth	May 15
Zambesi (s)	Glasgow	May 15
Aureola	Cardiff	May 19
Carisbrooke (s)	London	May 23
Ringleader	Cardiff	May 23
Moses Day	Cardiff	May 26
Labrador	Newcastle	May 28
Cassandra (s)	Hamburg	June 4
Albert Victor	London	June 10
Priam (s)	Liverpool	June 11

Auction Sales To-day.

None.

THE Undersigned begs to notify to his Friends and the Public generally, that the "HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS" WAS OPENED ON MONDAY LAST, the 14th instant.

Visitors and others are respectfully informed that the Hotel offers EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION to single and married people, that the best *cuisine* will be kept, and that the Wines are all of the best quality and well selected.

The Hotel has THREE BILLIARD TABLES.

The Proprietor undertakes to execute orders for DINNERS, PICNICS, &c., at short notice, and at a moderate cost.

MEAL HOURS.
Breakfast.....12 o'clock.
Dinner.....7.30 "

CHARGES.
A Single Breakfast.....$0.75
" Dinner.....$1.25
Boarding only, per month.....$35.00

Private arrangements for board and lodging can be made, by communicating with the Proprietor,

V. FAVRE.

3w 1134 Hongkong, 11th July, 1873.

SWATOW.

STEAM-TUG *ORPHAN*.

THE new and powerful Steam-tug *ORPHAN*, Captain MCCASLIN, is now open to tow vessels to or from sea, on reasonable terms.

FREWIN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 603 Swatow, 15th April, 1873.

TUNG FAT & Co., Mat-packers, No. 101, Bonham Strand, Hongkong, having been established for more than 10 years, and numerously patronized by the Foreign Merchants with orders for Tea Bags, Tea Rattan, Gunny bags, Rice and other bags, respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage hitherto bestowed. Goods are genuine, and prices moderate. All orders from abroad will be promptly attended to.

3m 1029 Hongkong, 25th June, 1873.

LE soussigné informe Messieurs les Capitaines de navires de Commerce Français qu'il leur est strictement interdit d'embarquer des matelots étrangers provenant de Boarding Houses autres que celles affichées à la Chancellerie de ce Consulat.

Le Gérant du Consulat de France,
CH. L. DE LA FOREST.

1886 Hongkong, 24th October, 1872.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1865.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

INCORPORATED by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March, 1848, and by Imperial Decrees of 25th July, 1854, and 31st December, 1866.

RECOGNISED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30TH APRIL, 1862.

	Francs.	*£ Sterling.*
PAID-UP CAPITAL	80,000,000	3,200,000
RESERVE FUND	20,000,000	800,000

HEAD OFFICE.—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.
LONDON AGENCY.—144, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
AGENCIES.—At Nantes, Lyons, Marseilles, Roubaix, Brussels, Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Saigon, Saint Denis (Ile de la Réunion,) and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS—UNION BANK OF LONDON.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

Interest Allowed

On current deposit accounts at the rate of 2 °/₀ per annum on the monthly minimum balances; 2½ °/₀ subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal; and 3 °/₀ subject to one month's notice.

On Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months 3 °/₀ per annum.
" 6 " 4 °/₀ " "
" 12 " 5 °/₀ " "

A. PHILIPPE, *Acting Manager.*

Offices in Hongkong: Bank Buildings, Queen's Road.

376 Hongkong, 2nd June, 1873.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND.....1,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—

Chairman—S. D. SASSOON, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.

Ad. André, Esq. — H. B. Lemann, Esq.
E. R. Sollitt, Esq. — Thos. Pyke, Esq.
A. F. Heard, Esq. — Hon. R. Rowett.
A. Joost, Esq.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq.
Manager.
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
~~*London Bankers—London and County Bank.*~~

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum.
6 " 4 " "
12 " 5 " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.

tf 1062] Hongkong, 1st April, 1873.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

ON and after the First of July, following rates:—

	Messages containing 10 words.	*20 words.*
Between HONGKONG and AMOY,		
Between AMOY and SHANGHAI,		
Between HONGKONG and SHANGHAI,	$3.00	$5.00
Between SHANGHAI and NAGASAKI,		
Between HONGKONG and NAGASAKI,	$6.00	$10.00
Between AMOY and NAGASAKI,		

Telegrams of 20 words from HONGKONG via RUSSIA:—

To ALGIER and TUNIS (via FRANCE,).....$30.00
" EUROPE,.....$29.00
" PERSIA,.....$29.00
" EGYPT (via TURKEY).....$33.00

Half these rates for every additional ten words.

Rates for Telegrams to AMERICA, $29 for 10 or 20 words, and $14.50 for every additional 10 words, in addition to rates from LONDON to AMERICA.

For further information, apply to the Company's Office.

By order,

P. F. SORENSEN, *Superintendent.*

tf 1038 Hongkong, 27th June, 1873.

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA AND CHINA TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.

(AMALGAMATION OF THE CHINA SUBMARINE, BRITISH INDIAN EXTENSION, AND BRITISH AUSTRALIAN TELEGRAPH COMPANIES, LIMITED.)

ON and after 1st July next, the following rates will come into force.

FOR TELEGRAMS OF 20 WORDS FROM HONGKONG.

To ADEN	$31.50
" ALGERIA and TUNIS	29.00
" AUSTRALIA, South	35.80
" " Victoria	36.30
" " Queensland	38.20
" " New South Wales	37.00
" " Tasmania	38.20
" CAPE ST. JAMES	6.10
" CORFU	29.00
" EGYPT	36.30
" EUROPE	29.00
" INDIA, West of Chittagong	21.90
" " Ceylon and East "	22.80
" JAVA, Batavia	17.30
" " West of Samarang	17.60
" " East "	18.00
" MALTA	29.00
" PENANG	15.90
" PERSIA, via Kurrachee	26.90
" RUSSIA in Asia, 1st region	32.80
" " " 2nd "	34.30
" " " " 3rd "	37.00
" SAGON	6.50
" SINGAPORE	12.00
" TURKEY in Asia, Seaports	29.10
" " " " Inland	30.10

Half these rates for every additional Ten words or fraction of Ten.

Full information can be obtained at the Company's Offices for Messages for NORTH and SOUTH AMERICA.

By order,

J. J. C. GAVEY, *Superintendent.*

HONGKONG—Offices: *Bird's Lane.*

tf 1053] June, 1873.

A SITUATION WANTED.

BY an experienced Bookkeeper, who is willing to make himself generally useful; can correspond or act as Shipping Clerk if required. Testimonials first-class.

Address, "A. B.," care of the *Daily Press* Office.

tf 1008 Hongkong, 24th June, 1873.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR. FITZ EDMUND REILLY is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration.

THOMPSON & Co.

1m 1172 Foochow, 9th July, 1873.

MR. DAVID LAWRENCE HUNTER was admitted a Partner in our Firm from the first day of January last.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

1m 1132 Manila, 5th July, 1873.

MR. JUSTUS PETER LEMBKE has been authorized to sign our firm name from this date per procuration, and Mr. FREDERICH WILHELM WALLBAEE, and Mr. FREDERICH COCH, or one of them, will sign conjointly with Mr. J. P. LEMBKE, also under power of attorney.

PAUL EHLERS & Co.

1m 1111 Hongkong, 7th July, 1873.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. ROBERT M. OLYPHANT and Mr. ETHAN ALLEN HITCHCOCK, in our firm in Hongkong and China, ceased on the 30th June ultimo; and Mr. TALBOT OLYPHANT was admitted a partner therein from the 1st July instant.

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 1097 Hongkong, 4th July, 1873.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. CARL ROBERT MEUSER, in our firm, ceased this day, at noon.

PAUL EHLERS & Co.

1m 1065 Hongkong, 30th June, 1873.

ON and after the 1st July, our business will be REMOVED to No. 43, Queen's Road, and 22, Praya,—Messrs. L. FRICKEL & Co.,—and carried on in conjunction with that firm, under the amalgamated name of MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

MACEWEN & Co.

13, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 24th June, 1873. [tf 1069

IN reference to the above advertisement, we beg to announce that on and after the 1st July our business will be amalgamated with that of Messrs. MACEWEN & Co., and conducted on our premises, under the style of MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

L. FRICKEL & Co.

43, Queen's Road, and 22, Praya,
Hongkong, 24th June, 1873. [tf 1010

NOTICE.

MR. GEORGE B. FALCONER will act as my Attorney during my absence from the Colony.

JOHN JACK.

tf 881 Hongkong, 31st May, 1873.

THE interest and responsibility in our firm of Mr. JOHN H. SMITH ceased on the 30th of April last.

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.

tf 708 Hongkong, 1st May, 1873.

MR. AD. S. CORDES has this day been admitted a partner in our firm.

A. CORDES & Co.

tf 458 Tientsin, 1st January, 1873.

NOTICE.

UNDER the Style or Firm of B. J. MORRIS & Co. I have this day established myself at Foochow as a Commission Merchant.

BENJ. J. MORRIS.

3m 741 Foochow, 1st May, 1873.

THE co-partnership hitherto existing between, ISAAC M. BULL, JAMES PURDON, JOHN G. PURDON, and S. HUBBARD CLARKE, in Hongkong and China, under the name or style of "BULL, PURDON & Co.," ceased this day by effluxion of time.

Outstanding accounts will be settled by either of the partners, who for that purpose are authorized to sign the firm in liquidation.

BULL, PURDON & Co.

684 Hongkong, 30th April, 1873.

WITH reference to the above notice, the business heretofore carried on by BULL, PURDON & Co. will be conducted by the undersigned, under the style or firm of PURDON & Co.

Mr. HENRY W. DAVIS is authorized to sign the name of the Firm, and will retain the management of the business at Hongkong and Canton.

Mr. JOHN ODELL will continue to conduct the business at Foochow, and is authorized to sign the name of the Firm at that port.

JOHN G. PURDON.

685 Hongkong, 1st May, 1873.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1872.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the undersigned with a list of their Contributions for the year ended 31st December, 1872, in order that the distribution of Twenty per cent. (20 °/₀) of the Net Profits reserved for Contributors, may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next, will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims nor alterations subsequently admitted.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., *Secretaries.*

4m 1079 Hongkong, 1st July, 1873.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1872.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a list of their Contributions for the Year ending 31st December last, in order that the Distribution of *Twenty-five per cent.* (25 °/₀) of the Net Profits reserved for Contributors, may be arranged. Returns not rendered *prior to the 31st October next*, will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, *Secretary.*

4m 1082 Hongkong, 1st July, 1873.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1872.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the undersigned with a list of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the distribution of *Twenty per cent.* (20 °/₀) of the Nett Profits reserved for Contributors, may be arranged. Returns not rendered *prior to the 31st October next*, will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., *General Managers.*

tf 1069 Hongkong, 1st July, 1873.

NOTICE.

THE Offices of the Undersigned are now REMOVED to No. 7, Queen's Road Central.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

East Point,
Hongkong, 30th June, 1873. [tf 1059

NOTICE.

THE INSURANCE OFFICES in charge of the Undersigned, have been REMOVED to *No. 7, Queen's Road Central.*

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

tf 1060 Hongkong, 30th June, 1873.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the business of the undersigned in Hongkong is about being closed. All parties indebted to the firm are requested to make immediate payment; and all claims against the firm are requested to be sent in before the 31st day of August next, after which no claim will be allowed.

Dated Hongkong, this 1st day of July, 1873.

1067] EDULJEE FRAMJEE, SONS & Co.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from J. W. WOOD, Esq., to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, No. 10, Mosque Terrace,

TO-MORROW,

the 24th day of July, 1873, at 2 o'clock P.M.,—

The whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising Drawing Room, Dining Room, and Bed Room SUITES, Rep Covered SOFAS and CHAIRS, TABLES, GASALIERS, Gas BRACKETS, Iron BEDSTEAD, WARDROBES, Marble-top WASHSTAND and Toilet TABLE, Cheval GLASS, WHATNOT, SIDEBOARD, RUGS, PICTURES, GLASS WARE, PLATED WARE, CROCKERY WARE.

&c., &c., &c.

And,

A Semi-grand PIANO, by J. Brondwood & Sons.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, *Auctioneer.*

1166 Hongkong, 19th July, 1873.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY,

the 25th day of July, 1873, at 11 o'clock A.M., at the Godowns of Messrs. SMITH, ARCHER & Co., for Account of the Concerned,—

HWH, No. 1, 28 Bales Best Woodberry DUCK.
" 2, 30 " " " "
" 3, 29 " " " "
12 " 8oz. Best " RAVENS.

99 Bales.

More or less Damaged by Sea Water, ex "Sea Serpent."

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, *Auctioneer.*

1167 Hongkong, 19th July, 1873.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from J. RIACH, Esq., to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, No. 8, West Terrace, on

SATURDAY,

the 26th day of July, 1873, at noon precisely,—

The whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising Drawing Room, Bed Room, and Dining Room SUITES, Blackwood Carved Marble-top Centre and Side TABLES, Pier GLASSES, GASALIERS, Marble CLOCKS, CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS, CARPETS, English-made Double Wing WARDROBES with Plate Glass Door, Brass BEDSTEAD, Children's Iron COTS, GLASS, CROCKERY, and PLATED WARE, SIDEBOARD, WHATNOTS, COUCHES, CHAIRS.

&c., &c., &c.

Also,

A Semi-grand PIANO, by J. Broadwood & Sons.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, *Auctioneer.*

1168 Hongkong, 19th July, 1873.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from J. BREMNER, Esq., H. M.'s Naval Storekeeper, to sell by Public Auction, at the Naval Yard, on

WEDNESDAY,

the 20th August, 1873, at noon,—

H. M.'s Steamship

"ZEBRE,"

951 Tons, 200 Horse-power (nominal), in Hongkong Harbour—with Engines, Spare Gear, and Boilers; Masts and Yards; Two Anchors and Cables; One suit of Sails, &c.,—as she stands.

Further particulars can be obtained on application to the Naval Storekeeper.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

The vessel to be at the purchaser's risk, with all faults and errors of description, on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, *Government Auctioneer.*

953 Hongkong, 16th June, 1873.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

SUPERIOR ENGLISH & CHINA-MADE FURNITURE, BILLIARD TABLE, OFFICE FURNITURE, CHOICE WINES, &c.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY,

the 20th August, 1873, at 12.30 P.M.,
At the Residence of
MESSRS. BULL, PURDON & Co.,
Spring Gardens, Hongkong.

(Immediately after the Sale of the Land and Property.)—

The whole of their HOUSEHOLD and OFFICE FURNITURE, comprising—

Elegant Damask Covered Drawing Room COUCHES and CHAIRS, Handsome Brussels CARPETS, Lace Window CURTAINS, Handsome Marble-top TABLES, GASALIERS, FENDERS and Fire IRONS, Pier GLASSES, PICTURES, Japanese VASES, Inlaid Chinese BRONZES.

Dining TABLE and CHAIRS, Handsomely Carved SIDEBOARD, WHATNOTS, ELECTRO-PLATED, GLASS, and CROCKERY WARE, Ice CHEST.

An ENGLISH-MADE BILLIARD TABLE, with MARKING BOARD, CUES, RESTS, BALLS, &c., &c.

BEDSTEADS, WARDROBES, Marble-top WASHSTANDS and Toilet SERVICES, Toilet TABLES and MIRRORS, CHESTS of DRAWERS, BOOKS.

OFFICE FURNITURE:—

DESKS, TABLES, Book PRESSES, Copying PRESS, Iron SAFES, BOOKS of REFERENCE, and Sundry Office FITTINGS.

SAMPLES of TEA, Fairbanks' SCALE, Cotton PRESS.

1 4-WHEELED PONY CARRIAGE, and SET OF DOUBLE HARNESS, SADDLERY.

Flower POTS and PLANTS.

And,

A few Cases of Choice WINES and LIQUEURS.

&c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued, and the Furniture will be on view on *Tuesday, the 19th August.*

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

1175 Hongkong, 21st July, 1873.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 28th day of July, 1873, at noon, at No. 1, corner of Gage and Cochrane Streets,—

The whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising Handsomely Made Drawing Room, Dining Room, and Bed Room SUITES, COUCHES, CHAIRS, Damask and Lace Window CURTAINS, CARPET, Velvet TABLE COVERS; GASALIERS, PIER GLASSES, ENGRAVINGS, OIL PAINTINGS, English-made BEDSTEADS and WARDROBES, Marble-top Toilet TABLE and WASHSTAND, Toilet GLASS, CROCKERY, GLASS and PLATED WARE.

And,

A PIANO, by George Russell.

A Semi-grand PIANO, by J. Broadwood & Sons.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, *Auctioneer.*

1169 Hongkong, 19th July, 1873.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY,

the 30th day of July, 1873, at 2 o'clock P.M., at No. 1, Pedder's Hill,—

The whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising Drawing, Dining, and Bedroom SUITES, TABLES, CHAIRS, COUCHES, ENGRAVINGS, MIRRORS, CHANDELIER, Iron BEDSTEAD, English-made Mahogany WARDROBE, LAMPS, Marble-top WASHSTAND, Toilet TABLE and GLASS, SIDEBOARD, GLASS WARE, CROCKERY WARE, &c., &c.

Also,

1 Azimuth COMPASS.
1 LATHE, with CHUCKS, complete.

And,

1 PIANO.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, *Auctioneer.*

1188 Hongkong, 23rd July, 1873.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AND HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (unless previously disposed of by Private Contract,) on

WEDNESDAY,

the 20th August, 1873, at noon,—

All that VALUABLE ESTATE, the Property of Messrs. BULL, PURDON & Co., situated at Spring Gardens, Hongkong, and known as MARINE LOT No. 43, extending from the Queen's Road to the Praya, and measuring on the Praya 85 feet, on Queen's Road 100 feet, on Spring Gardens' Lane 623 feet, and on Marine Lot No. 42, 557 feet; containing in all 55,940 square feet.

The Praya frontage, which is at present unbuilt upon, offers from its large extent good facilities for business purposes, and is one of the few sites left unappropriated in so central a position, having a public wharf opposite, and being within a short distance of the Hongkong Pier and Godown Company's wharf.

In the rear of the premises (standing about 100 feet from the Queen's Road) is a large substantially built 3-storied DWELLING HOUSE, measuring 100 feet by 80 feet, with Garden and Outhouses, the ground floor of the House consisting of large and airy Godowns, Iron-lined Treasury, &c.; on the 2nd story are six large rooms, wine closet, store rooms, and pantry; on the 3rd story, 8 rooms, with bathrooms, &c.; marble tiled verandahs, 13 feet wide, on both upper stories, front and back. The whole so arranged that it can readily be converted into two or three distinct residences, each having a separate means of entrance. There are two distinct rows of outhouses, consisting of servants' rooms, kitchens, and stables. A suite of rooms, suitable for Offices, fronts the Queen's Road, Gas laid on throughout the house, and a fine well of spring water in the court yard. Annual Crown rental of the whole property $886.27.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-half of the purchase Money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and the balance on completion of the Deed of Transfer, the expenses of which to be paid by the purchaser.

The Property to be at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

For further particulars, apply to

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., *Auctioneers.*

1174 Hongkong, 21st July, 1873.

TO LET.

THE HOUSE No. 1 in Caine Road, near the Italian Convent.

Apply to

J. J. DOS REMEDIOS & Co.

tf 1161 Hongkong, 19th July, 1873.

TO LET.

COMMODIOUS GODOWN and OFFICE in Queen's Road.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

tf 1147 Hongkong, 15th July, 1873.

TO LET,

With prompt possession.

NO. 10, UPPER MOSQUE TERRACE, a CORNER HOUSE, with good view; Four Rooms, Bath and Dressing Rooms, Outhouses, &c. Water laid on. Rent, Fifty Dollars per month. Apply to

T. G. LINSTEAD.

tf 1109 Hongkong, 8th July, 1873.

TO BE LET.

A FIRST-CLASS GODOWN, near the Canton Steamer Wharf.

Apply to

J. McLEOD,
At Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.

tf 1050 Hongkong, 28th June, 1873.

TO LET.

THE HOUSES Nos. 35, 37, 41, 43, and 45, in Wyndham Street.

Apply to

J. J. DOS REMEDIOS & Co.

tf 1051 Hongkong, 28th June, 1873.

TO LET,

Possession on 1st July next.

THE Two HOUSES in Queen's Road West, known as the "Crown and Anchor" Tavern.

For particulars, apply to

GILMAN & Co., *Praya.*

tf 1021 Hongkong, 25th June, 1873.

TO LET.

With immediate possession.

THE OFFICES, Compradore's PREMISES, &c., situated over the office of the undersigned, and at present in the occupation of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Apply to

THE BORNEO CO., LIMITED,
No. 39, Queen's Road Central.

tf 950 Hongkong, 16th June, 1873.

TO LET.

THE HOUSE on the Praya East, formerly in the occupation of Mr. JOHN JACK.

Apply to

WILLIAM BECKETT,
East Point Godowns.

tf 926 Hongkong, 11th June, 1873.

TO BE LET.

THE HOUSE No. 13, Staunton Street, containing 7 Rooms. Side entrance for Servants. Possession can be had on 1st proximo.

Apply to

J. H. COX,
41, Queen's Road.

tf 918 Hongkong, 10th June, 1873.

TO LET,

Possession from 1st July next.

NO. 5, West Terrace.

Apply to

J. P. DA COSTA.

tf 880 Hongkong, 3rd June, 1873.

FOR RENT.

A FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN, at Wanchi.

Apply to

S. E. BURROWS & SONS.

tf 781 Hongkong, 20th May, 1873.

NOTICE.

TO LET.

THE HOUSE No. 62, situated in Wellington Street, well adapted for a business residence. Rent moderate.

Apply to

JAIRAZBHOY PEERBHOY,
Wellington Street.

tf 769 Hongkong, 17th May, 1873.

VARNUM D. COLLINS, *DENTIST,*
No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD,
HONGKONG.

tf 293 Hongkong, 20th February, 1873.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

THE Half-yearly MEETING of the Shareholders of the HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, on MONDAY, the 28th July current, at 3.30 P.M.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th to the 28th inst., inclusive.

By order,

ED. BAKER, *Secretary.*

2d 1110 Hongkong, 7th July, 1873.

HONGKONG AND CHINA BAKERY COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE First Ordinary General MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company, will be held at our office, Queen's Road, on TUESDAY, the 29th inst., at 4.30 P.M., for the purpose of receiving a statement of accounts.

By order of the Consulting Committee.

MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co., *General Managers.*

16d 1105 Hongkong, 7th July, 1873.

TENDER.

TENDERS are invited until noon of MONDAY, the 28th instant, for the making of 600 BREECHES FOR ARMS of the Albini system.

Pattern and particulars may be obtained at this Consulate.

J. J. DOS REMEDIOS, *Consul General.*

Portuguese Consulate,
Hongkong, 16th July, 1873. [12d 1155

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

THE DIVIDEND at the rate of 16 per cent. per annum, or $6 per share, declared at the Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders held this day, will be payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on and after SATURDAY next, the 19th instant. Shareholders are requested to apply at the office of the Company for Warrants.

By order of the Board of Directors,

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., *General Agents.*

tf 1151 Hongkong, 15th July, 1873.

In the matter of the COMPANIES' ORDINANCE, 1865;

And in the matter of the HONGKONG DISTILLERY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition for the winding up of the above named Company by the Supreme Court of Hongkong was on the 17th day of July, 1873, presented to the Honorable JOHN SMALE, Chief-Justice, by JOHN JACK, of East Point, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, a Creditor of the said Company, and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Chief-Justice on the 28th day of July, 1873. And any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Ordinance should appear at the time of hearing by himself, or his Counsel, for that purpose, and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company, requiring the same, by the undersigned, on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

ED. SHARP & TOLLER, *Solicitors for the Petitioner.*

Supreme Court House,
Hongkong, 18th July, 1873. [7d 1165

NOTICE.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

CAPITAL—1,250,000 DOLLARS, IN 500 SHARES OF $2,500 EACH.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, $250,000; OR $500 PER SHARE.

Provisional Committee.

THOMAS PYKE, Esq., of Messrs. Birley & Co.
S. D. SASSOON, Esq., of Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons & Co.
A. JOOST, Esq., of Messrs. Siemssen & Co.
H. LOWCOCK, Esq., of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.
The Hon. P. RYRIE, of Messrs. Turner & Co.
The Hon. JAS. WHITTALL, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.
H. B. LEMANN, Esq., of Messrs. Gilman & Co.

AT a GENERAL MEETING held on TUESDAY, the 1st July, 1873, it was resolved to continue the Society from the 1st of January, 1874, on the basis of a continuous Office, with an annual reallotment of the Shares, and to increase the number of Shares to 500 of $2,500 each, with $500 per Share paid up, instead of 250 Shares of $5,000, with 1,000 per Share paid up.

Applications for Shares in the new Society, in the subjoined form, will be received until Noon of Saturday, the 15th November next, at the Office of the Society in Hongkong, and until Noon of Saturday, the 1st November next, at the several Agencies of the Society.

Forms of Application for Shares are obtainable from the Secretary in Hongkong, and from the Society's Agents at the various ports.

By order of the Provisional Committee,

N. J. EDE, *Secretary.*

..... 1873.

To the Provisional Committee of the UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

GENTLEMEN,—

I hereby request that you will allot to ..... Shares in the above Society, and ..... agree to accept such Shares or any less number you may allot to....., and ..... agree to pay the First Call of Five Hundred Dollars per Share, and all subsequent Calls, and to subscribe the Articles of Association when called upon to do so.

Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant
Name.....
Address.....

1135]

NOTICE.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON *via* CANAL.

THE *MIRZAPORE* and *LOMBARDY*, conveying the mails from Hongkong of 2nd and 16th August respectively, will proceed to Southampton via the Canal.

A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*

tf 1124 Hongkong, 10th July, 1873.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery; this Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No fire insurance has been effected.

C. BERTRAND, *Principal Agent.*

Ex S. S. "Ava," 10th April, 1872.
GB&C or TFE 1 and 2. 2 cases Merchandise.
Ex "Tigre," 29th March, 1873.
No mark ... ... 1 case.
Ex "Hoogly," 13th March, 1873.
No mark ... ... 1 basket Iron Chain.
Ex S. S. "Sindh," 16th June, 1873.
FC ... ... } 308 pieces of Iron, for the Foochow Arsenal.
C in diamond MH } ... ... 5 cases Drugs.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1873.

Intimations.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR CARDIFF COALS, in lots to suit purchasers, delivered ex Godowns or on board. Apply to

PAUL EHLERS & Co.

1m 1186 Hongkong, 23rd July, 1873.

FOR SALE.

JOHN DURAND & Co.'s FAMOUS BORDEAUX WINES.

CLARET, ST. JULIEN MEDOC, in Wood.
ST. JULIEN, ST. ESTEPHE, MARGAUX LAROSE, and LAF

"THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY"

FOR 1873.

NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the ELEVENTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1873" has been further augmented by a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH

OF THE

FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF

SHANGHAI,

In addition to a Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the

NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE

AT THE PEAK;

also of

THE VARIOUS HOUSE-FLAGS

(Designed expressly for this Work)

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, and of the

THE COAST OF CHINA;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

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"	Mr.	E. J. BOSS, *Japan Gazette* Office.
Manila	Messrs.	J. DE LOYZAGA & Co.
Saigon	"	M. RIBEIRO & Co.
Singapore		*Straits Times* Office.
Calcutta		*Englishman* Office.
London	Mr.	F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane.
"		GEO. STREET, 30, Cornhill.
"	Messrs.	TRÜBNER & Co.
"		BATES, HENDY & Co.
San Francisco	Mr.	L. P. FISHER, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
New York	Messrs.	S. M. PETTINGILL & Co. 37, Park Row.
Chefoo and Newchwang	"	HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai
Tientsin and Peking	"	HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 23RD, 1873.

THE view which the CHIEF-JUSTICE took yesterday with reference to the defence of the unfortunate man who stands charged with murder, will, we think, commend itself to the good sense of the community. The point, however, upon which His Lordship's decision on the subject was based, is not likely to be quite clear to those who are not familiar with the custom of Courts in reference to undefended prisoners; but a proper understanding of this point will make it evident why the CHIEF-JUSTICE might feel justified in hearing the case with the prisoner undefended, while he would hesitate to let it proceed while he was defended by Counsel uninstructed by a Solicitor.

If a prisoner is undefended, it becomes the duty of the judge to be his Counsel, so far as the interests of justice will admit. This is, no doubt, a difficult position to put a judge in, and one which most certainly in cases of life and death, it is undesirable should arise; but, at the same time, the prisoner is generally secured to a great extent by the experience of the Bench, and is likely on the whole to have his case watched as carefully as is possible.

If, however, the prisoner is supplied with Counsel, he is neither entitled to, nor is it desirable, he should receive the same careful defence by the Bench as he would have if he were undefended. If, therefore, the Counsel assigned to a prisoner be not as effective as it can be, he comes worse, instead of better off by the fact.

Whether it is desirable that there should be such a separation of the Professions as exists in Hongkong or not, is, of course, a question open to diverse opinions; but while that arrangement exists there can be no question that a prisoner is not as well defended as he might be merely by having a Counsel, without the assistance of a Solicitor assigned to him. According to the existing etiquette and practice, the Barrister is not permitted to see the client, and consequently it is quite impossible for him to become thoroughly conversant with the facts, and to be in a position to do full justice to the case. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL stated that by the present arrangement it was not expected that Counsel would do more than watch the case, and see that it went fairly to the Jury, and this, no doubt, would be the practical result of any such measure as that at present proposed. In fact, the accused would be far better off in being left in the hands of the judge, whose sense of responsibility would alone be a sufficient guarantee that his utmost exertions would be used, while his position is such as to give him full power to give the utmost effect to anything he had to impress upon the Jury in the prisoner's behalf.

No doubt, the step which the ATTORNEY-GENERAL announced was one in the right direction, and we are confident the public will join with the CHIEF-JUSTICE in the thanks which he expressed for carrying the matter so far; but we believe they will also go with Chief-Justice SMALE in wishing to see the matter carried a step further, and agree with the action which he took in respect to the present case. It is the bounden duty of the State before inflicting the last penalty of the law, to make sure that the accused has been fully defended; and there can be no doubt that under the existing arrangements this would not be secured by his being defended by Counsel alone. The matter will, doubtless, be further considered before long, and the difficulty can easily be met either by the Government assigning a Solicitor as well as a Barrister, in capital or other very serious cases where a prisoner has not the means to defend himself, or by the rule as to Barristers not conferring with clients being relaxed in such cases.

The steamer *Doncalion*, which arrived yesterday, is discharging her cargo for Singapore, to avoid putting into that port.

Another steam launch has commenced running a ferry between the old Canton wharf and Sow-ke-wan, having been started by the same company of Europeans as the one to Yow-ma-tee. The starting hours from Hongkong are 7 a.m., 11 a.m. and 5 p.m., and the fare five cents. We are sorry to say she met with an accident yesterday, having grazed a rock (not laid down on the chart) at low water, near Keller's stand, but no serious damage was done.

At 5.48 p.m. yesterday, a sudden squall sprang up from the W.N.W., which put the harbour in a state of confusion, cargo-boats and sampans clearing out to get out of the way and find shelter. The vessels in the harbour paid out more chain. The squall caught the steamer *Thales* on the port side, and with one crash a heavy cable chain, by which she was moored to the buoy, snapped, but she was soon brought up again by an anchor being let go.

MARINE MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

July 22nd.

BEFORE H. G. THOMSETT, Esq., R.N.

THE "DEERHOUND."

James Shearer, master of the British barque *Deerhound*, charged Richard Peaty, seaman on board, with going on shore without leave on the 20th instant.

Complainant said defendant has only been on the articles of the ship one week, and had had during that time thirty-six hours leave. On Sunday, defendant went on shore without leave, still he did not wish to press the charge hard against the defendant.

Defendant, who had nothing to say for himself, was ordered to forfeit two days' pay.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

July 22nd.

BEFORE F. W. MITCHELL, ESQ.

DRUNK AND INSOLENT.

Roderick McKenzie, callsy himself a journalist, but who has figured in Court on two or three occasions for drunkenness, was charged by Mr. F. A. Tajel, residing at the Hotel d'Europe, with abusing him in the public streets, whilst in a state of drunkenness.

Complainant said the defendant had apologised to him for his conduct, and he did not wish to press the charge. He believed the defendant was under the shelter of a gentleman till he had procured something to do, and he did not wish to blight his prospects of getting employment.

Inspector Orley said defendant was drunk and abusive at the station.

Defendant admitted he was drunk, and that getting drunk was a failing with him. He was very sorry to have offended the gentleman in the witness box. He was ignorant of the insult he had given. He was staying at the Sailors' Home, his board and lodging being paid by a gentleman. It was a fatality with him to get out of employment. It was crazing his brain, and driving him to drink and despair. He could not get employment; he had applied to the publishers of the three local newspapers, but to no purpose. Still he had hope of getting employment in one or the other, or on some newspaper in China, and he would ask his Worship to deal leniently with him, and he would promise never to drink again. He felt nervous from the position he was in.

Mr. Mitchell said this was not the first nor the second time defendant had been there, and made the same promises. The only view he could take of his case, was to remand him to gaol for a week, not with a view of punishing him, but to benefit him, so that he might thoroughly recover from his nervousness. He had spoken to Mr. F. Douglas, the superintendent of the gaol, who would treat him very kindly, and he trusted that he would benefit by that kindness.

Defendant thanked his Worship for the lenient view he had taken of his case.

AN OLD OFFENDER.

Wong-a-tak, an old offender, was charged by Lum-a-ching, a servant at the Spanish Mission, with being found on the Mission premises, concealed, for unlawful purposes.

Complainant said that three door knobs had been stolen from the doors, and last evening it was discovered another was off, and it was found on the ground, which led to enquiries, and the defendant was found up stairs in a closet; the defendant was supposed to have climbed over a wall.

Inspector Grimes identified the defendant as the man convicted of entering the Union Church and stealing gas burner globes. The defendant, at the expiration of his sentence, was paraded before the police for his identity, he having been recommended to leave the colony.

Silk constable No. 509 deposed to being called to the Spanish Convent, and finding the defendant on the upper part of the premises, and the brass knob wrenched off the street door below.

Defendant was sent to three months' hard labor, and on each Monday to be sent to the scene of his offence, to sit in the stocks for one hour, with a placard on his back describing his crime. At the expiration of his sentence, to find security in two sureties, $50 each, for six months.

INSANITY.

Lew-poon-kwa, a cook, in an insane state of mind, was charged by Chinese constable 510, with creating a disturbance at the Magistracy on the 21st instant.

Mr. Mitchell remarked that he thought this a fit case for the Tung-wa Hospital; there were padded wards, and he should be cared for by the committee.

Defendant, in a very reasonable spirit, said he was married, and his wife and children lived at East Point. He came to Court to complain (here defendant broke out in his insane mood) of a man who every night came and beat him in his bed.

Defendant was sent to the Tung-wa Hospital.

MANSLAUGHTER.

The case in which Chun-a-yow, mistress of brothel No. 165, in Hollywood-road, had a verdict of manslaughter returned against her by the jury at an inquest held on the 16th and 24th September, 1872, on the body of one of the inmates of her brothel, named Wong-a-sow, came on for trial yesterday, Inspector Gray having found the defendant on her return to the Colony, she having absconded at the time the inquest was being held.

Inspector Gray said he had not yet got together the witnesses for the prosecution, consequently he would ask for a further remand, but he would like to call evidence to prove that defendant was the mistress of the brothel at the time, and the same woman whom the jury sitting on the inquest returned the verdict against.

Inspector W. H. King, sworn, stated that he was inspector of brothels. On the 16th and 24th September, 1872, an inquest was held on the body of a girl named Wong-a-sow, inmate of licensed brothel 165, Hollywood-road, who died through the effects of an overdose of opium. The defendant was then mistress of the brothel, under the name of Chun-a-yow. The defendant absconded on the 14th September; the inmate died on the 12th September. On the 24th, the jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against the defendant, Chun-a-yow, mistress of brothel No. 165. He had no doubt of defendant being the mistress of the brothel.

Defendant admitted that she was known as Chun-a-yow, but her name was really Lee-a-kum.

Inspector Gray said the case was in the hands of the Attorney-General, and he would be ready with his case by Thursday next.

The case was then remanded to Thursday, the 24th instant.

Three porters in the employ of the Great Eastern Railway Company, who were caught in the act of stealing beer by means of an india-rubber tube inserted into a barrel, or "sucking the monkey," as it is called, have each been sentenced at the Worship-street police-court to six months' imprisonment.

There is an antediluvian (so to speak) in Rochester who survives, bright and lively, says a contemporary, at the age of 106 years, apparently for the sole purpose of confuting some folks' theories. For the venerable Augustus uses tobacco to excess, and likewise it is reported of him that he has a passion for "mixed drinks."

SUPREME COURT.

July 22nd.

BEFORE CHIEF JUSTICE SMALE.

MURDER.

Regina v. Ahmet.

The Attorney-General appeared to prosecute. The jury being empannelled, but not sworn,

Mr. Kingsmill stated that he had undertaken the defence of the prisoner.

His Lordship objected to counsel appearing to defend unless there was also a solicitor, especially in a case of this importance.

The Attorney-General stated that the Government only agreed, following the rule at home, to pay five guineas, or $25, to counsel, and the expenses of obtaining the deposition. They made no arrangement for paying solicitors' fees.

His Lordship said he felt so strongly the necessity for a solicitor being in the case, that rather than it should go on without it he would pay the solicitor's fees himself. If the prisoner were undefended, he knew his duties as Judge in such a case; but if he were defended by counsel, there ought certainly to be also a solicitor to confer with the prisoner, and to obtain the necessary facts and information.

The Attorney-General asked whether his Lordship would assign a solicitor.

His Lordship stated he would do so, and would take care that he was paid.

Mr. Stephens, of the firm of Messrs. Francis & Stephens, being in Court, was asked to undertake the defence, his Lordship stating that the Court guaranteed him a reasonable fee. Mr. Stephens consented to take the case in hand.

The Attorney-General said that he gathered from the Chief-Justice's remarks that he considered that some one was to blame.

His Lordship said he did not mean to imply that in any way; but he thought in a case of life and death, it was not sufficient that Counsel should merely see the depositions.

The Attorney-General suggested that at home, when Counsel were assigned, no solicitor was assigned. If the learned Counsel wanted a solicitor, he could no doubt have one. All that the Attorney-General wished to state was, that the Government were now willing to pay a fee to Counsel—this was more than had been done before, and was a step in the right direction.

His Lordship said the Court was obliged to the Attorney-General for having done so much, but he was himself disposed to go a step further, and had mentioned the fact in another place.

The Court was then adjourned to Thursday, at 10 a.m.

SUMMARY JURISDICTION COURT.

BEFORE HIS HONOR T. C. HAYLLAR.

J. R. WILCOCKS *v.* CHAS. NEWMAN.—Claim for $25.70, for wages due.—Plaintiff said he is a certificated first mate, at present out of employ, and residing at the Sailors' Home. He saw Captain Newman on board his ship, the bark *Brilliant*, about a month ago. He went to seek employment. After detailing the requirements of a chief mate, he said his last chief mate had £6 or £6 5s. Plaintiff immediately turned round, and "looking him full in the face," said the port rate was $15, and no mate would be allowed to leave the Home under these wages. This is a rule generally instituted among the officers boarding at the home among themselves. The Captain told the witness to meet him at Broadbear, Anthony's store, when he said, "Come on board the ship, and enter on your duties as mate," adding what the work was, and that he had to discharge the present crew and send them back to Java. He also said, "If we get on, you can sign articles when we are ready for sea—if not, you can go ashore, and there will be no harm done, because you will not be on the articles." Nothing more was said about wages—and witness went on board and served 17 days as first mate. Last Friday week he came ashore, and on the Sunday he sent in a claim for services for 17 days, at the rate of $45 a month.

The defendant then cross-questioned the plaintiff very closely. He had £6.10 on board his last ship, the *Scottish Bride*,—on which he shipped to Bombay. He denied agreeing with defendant for the same rate of wages as in the *Scottish Bride*.

The plaintiff, sworn, said that nothing whatever was definitely settled about wages, except that he might have asked defendant what he got on board his last ship. Afterwards he said he wanted £6.10, same as in the *Scottish Bride*, and to make sure witness repeated the amount as he went out, and he said "all right." After 17 days, finding he ill-treated the Chinamen and used bad language, witness called him on the quarter deck, and asked him not to ill-use the boys, as they would all be leaving, and not to make use of such language, as witness's wife and family were on board. He said, "All right, I understand your meaning." Witness left the ship, and on his return in the evening, found to his surprise that the plaintiff had left without any warning.

The witness stated to the Court that he had no other mate now. The "port rates" spoken of were not definite. The wages are simply a question of agreement between man and man. The amount of difference between the plaintiff and defendant amounted to $9.

His Honor suggested that the amount admitted should be paid into Court, and he would consider the difference between this and Thursday at 10 a.m.

CHIN-KOONG-QUI *v.* KONG MOON.—Mr. Johnson, of Messrs. Sharp and Toller, for the plaintiff; and Mr. Wotton, of Messrs. Caldwell and Brereton, for the defendant.

In this case, which stood adjourned, the plaintiff claimed $172.42 on a promissory note. The defendant said that the notes were not made by him, and claimed to be free from liability in respect of them.

A Chinese witness testified to the defendant's concubine coming to him and asking him to sell her some 30 cent Government Stamps. She had not got any stamps from him before.

His Honor said the case was one which he was glad to have investigated to the bottom. The plaintiff claimed on two promissory notes, made on the 22nd April, on the loan of Tls. 100, for which two notes of $60 each were said to have been given. The defendant, however, brought a witness who swore that defendant was in Macao on the day on which these notes were executed. His Honor had sent to the Harbour Master's to ascertain the truth of this, and found nothing against it; and he also enquired at the stamp-office, where there was the excellent practice of noting all persons who took out impressed stamps, and he found that only three persons had stamps of the value in question on that day. The man whom he had caused to be subpœnaed testified that he had bought ten stamps on that day, and that he sold two to this woman, Apat. He was a totally disinterested witness. In dealing with a case of this kind, it was difficult to know what to do. It was like trying to dry up the Atlantic with a mop. He had powers to punish those who gave false testimony, and he intended to exercise them in this case, although they were not very large. It went against the grain, but he felt he must not only give judgment against this man, with costs of Attorney, but must give to the plaintiff the full amount of punishment the Court could inflict for perjury, that is, two months' imprisonment. He was very glad that the matter had been cleared up.

The woman and the plaintiff both vigorously protested against this unexpected decision, and it was with some difficulty that they were silenced.

CHEONG-TSAN-PING *v.* BODECKER.—His Honor gave judgment as follows:—

This case was an action brought against the defendant on a document whose nature was not described on the face of it, but which his Honor had come to the conclusion was a guarantee sufficient to satisfy the statute of frauds. It appeared that a man named Morris, who was formerly a piano tuner, was introduced to the plaintiff by Mr. Bodecker, the present defendant. On the occasion of the introduction, he purchased goods to the value of $78.50, and did not pay for them, and a summons was accordingly taken out, and the present defendant paid $25 to the plaintiff, and wrote upon the bill, or document, that the $25 being deducted from the $78.50, left $53.50 due, and that no claim could be made upon him (Bodecker), till two months after date. His Honor thought that common sense entitled him to read the document as though the words ran: "I promise to pay in two months after this date;" and there was sufficient consideration for this, as it was quite clear that the Chinaman had given two months' time on account of the arrangement. He, must, therefore, give a decree for the plaintiff. The only other point for consideration was the question of the stamp. With respect to this, his Honor held that the document was in the nature of an obligation for the payment of money, and should have had a 30 cent stamp, according to Ordinance 12 of 1866; and as the court had power to receive documents in evidence on the penalty being paid, he levied the payment of $1.20, that is, the original 30 cents, and the 90 cents, the penalty of three times the ordinary stamp.

NG-SING-FOO *v.* BARROW.—Mr. Wotton, who appeared for the plaintiff, stated that defendant was the captain of the *Telegraph*, and his client held a bill of lading for goods which he wished to have delivered. A fully reasonable time had elapsed since the arrival of the vessel, and plaintiff had applied for his goods, but had been refused them, and believed that the captain intended taking them to Shanghai and back, as they would take time to deliver here at once. He would be quite satisfied if the matter were postponed for one week, on the captain declaring that he would deliver the goods here.

The Captain said there was some mistake, and professed himself willing to deliver the goods, but hesitated to some extent on the question being pressed whether he would deliver them before leaving for Shanghai.

His Honor said that looking at the bill of lading, he considered the Captain was bound to deliver the goods here, and would state for his information that this was the law, at all events in this Court. It had been decided with regard to another steamer, that if goods were taken on and delivered afterwards in place of being delivered here, the Captain rendered himself liable to damages. This decision had not been appealed from, and he could not but think such a course right, as a man was entitled to have his goods with reasonable despatch. His Honour, however, suggested to Mr. Wotton, that he was perhaps premature in bringing the action at the present stage.

Mr. Wotton, in reply, said that the action had not been brought until after a refusal had been made to deliver the goods.

Ultimately the Captain said he would agree to deliver the goods before leaving for Shanghai, and the case was allowed to stand over for a week accordingly.

LO-SOI-HING *v.* CHOW-CHOO.—In this case plaintiff claimed from the defendant, a Hakkah woman, $25, lent to her on the security of a stock of pigs. The defendant made a very lame reply as to the loan of the money, and said that she had not got possession of the pigs at present. His Honor commented severely on the prevaricating evidence she had given, fined her in the sum of $5, and gave judgment for the plaintiff, hoping this might be an incentive to her to find the missing pigs.

ABDOOLATHOY LIABALLY *v.* ESSABHOY MESSY.—Mr. Wotton, for the plaintiff, stated this was a claim for $463.34, the price of a business which was sold. He did not wish to press the case, as he believed the defendant admitted the amount, and only asked for time. His client, however, was anxious to have some settlement, as the goods had been given over to the defendant, and he (the client) had an idea he might make away with them to Macao.

After some discussion, judgment was given for plaintiff, the defendant, however, being allowed to pay $200 in a week's time, and the balance within one month.

HO-LAI-SHE *v.* MOK-WAI-KUM.—In this case the plaintiff claimed $288.33, due on a promissory note for money lent, as far back as six years ago. The defendant put in the plea of the debt being without the limitation, but it appeared that he had allowed the plaintiff to set off against it some bills for milk supplied.

His Honor said that the Courts never look favourably on a defence under the statute of limitations, because practically it was a dishonest defence. The defendant admitted supplying the milk, and allowing it to be a set-off against the debt, and this his Honor considered was a sufficient acknowledgement.

Defendant urged that he and the plaintiff (a Christian) were of the same congregation, but his Honor observed this was no reason for his not paying the money.

The plaintiff said he was willing to take the original sum lent of $140, and to give the defendant a year to pay, if he would find security.

His Honor considered this proposition very fair and liberal. The fact was, the defendant had actually been living for years on the sale of the milk from the goats bought with this very money, and it appeared that he had only paid $45 altogether during those years. Judgment was entered against him for the full amount, execution to be stayed a week, to give him an opportunity of accepting the plaintiff's proposition, to find security for the payment of the principal, $140, in a year's time.

PEKING.

The *N. C. Daily News* of the 17th instant gives an account of the negotiations of the Japanese Ambassador at Pekin.

Soyeshima and Li Hanchang exchanged the treaties at Tientsin, April 30th, with imposing ceremonies. The iron-clad frigate, and the corvette in which the Legation arrived, together with a knowledge of what Japan had achieved in telegraphic and railway enterprise, caused the Chinese high officials to treat their island neighbours with special consideration. It was clear that the late revolution in Japan had elevated that country in the consideration of Chinese statesmen.

A week later found the Legation, consisting of a dozen officers and above a score of servants, comfortably located at Peking in a large temple that is frequently employed for public purposes. Etiquette is the native air of diplomacy, without etiquette diplomacy could not exist, and the Japanese, like the Chinese, regard ceremonial rites generally as a species of cult—with these Orientals particularly, etiquette and religion are almost convertible terms. Among the earliest studies of modern Japanese statesmen was that of the rules which occidentals had adopted for official intercourse. Martin's *Guide Diplomatique* had long been translated into Japanese, by Mr. Hirai, the Ambassador's private secretary, and to that European authority they conformed in their foreign relations. It was with no little surprise therefore that Soyeshima discovered that the *Recez* of the Congress of Vienna, 1815, and the Congress of Aix la Chapelle, 1818, were overlooked by the Foreign Legations at Peking, and that little regard was had to the distinction which is everywhere rigorously made with respect to the various ranks that exist in the diplomatic order. The first class of this order consists of Ambassadors and Nuncios, the second of Envoys Extraordinary, the third of Ministers Resident; fourth, Chargés des Affaires, directly accredited; and finally, Chargés des Affaires *ad interim*. All these classes except the first were represented by the Legations at Peking. Japan having selected, as her representative to China, her Minister of Foreign Affairs, could confer no lower rank in that capacity than that of Ambassador. There appeared, then, in the person of Soyeshima a diplomatist of the first of the foregoing classes, all the other foreign diplomatists at Peking belonging to the other classes. These Representatives of the other Treaty Powers, owing to their anomalous position at Pekiug, were disinclined to be guided by the accepted rules, but Mr. Soyeshima could not bring himself to sanction their suspension. Having committed himself with the party in Japan which is laboring to introduce foreign improvements, laws included, he determined to adhere unflinchingly to those laws which applied to his circumstances; a fast and loose policy in such matters having no charms for him. Loyalty to his Emperor, patriotism, and self-respect forbade that he should accept new rules or novel interpretation of old rules from his colleagues at Peking. Pending his reception at Court, those gentlemen firmly declined to accord to the Japanese Ambassador what was confessedly due to his rank, and refused to recognise him in the capacity which he had been assigned by the Court of Yedo. Some went so far as discreetly to suggest that he should abdicate his position as Ambassador, and assume that of an Envoy, which a sense of duty to his Sovereign as well as self-respect precluded him from considering, and consequently he was "left out in the cold," to sue for an audience of the Emperor of China without the countenance or co-operation of the majority of his fellow diplomatists. His position was by no means enviable. He represented that party in Japan which had become converts to the principles which the Foreign Legations at Peking were supposed to represent. The neophytes were disowned—at least such was the interpretation which the Chinese placed upon their treatment of Soyeshima. He and his friends had jeoparded everything to introduce into Japan the reforms which the Foreign Legations thought desirable for China, yet those in Japan who accepted these reforms were supposed by the Chinese not to be allowed to have the benefit of certain rules that have the force of law among Occidentals.

It was hinted that the Diplomatic Body at Peking considered it derogatory to recognise Soyeshima as one of their number, and that they supposed Japan was held in such low esteem by the Chinese Government that the cooperation of Soyeshima might retard their negociations for the long-sued-for audience. The position assumed, however, by the Diplomatic Body was that the state of affairs at Peking was anomalous, and called for exceptional proceedings. They held that ordinary diplomatic etiquette must be held in abeyance, that they themselves were in fact merely Chargés des Affaires, because they had not yet had audience of the Sovereign to whom they were accredited. If Soyeshima would consent to place himself in that category, then he might come in as the youngest member of the Body. They held moreover, that the Japanese Ambassador, not having been received as such by the Chinese Emperor, could not be regarded technically or officially as Ambassador, but, like themselves, a Chargé d'Affaires only. Objection was also made to the recognition of Soyeshima on the ground that, in virtue of his rank he would become dean of the diplomatic circle, which his ignorance of English or French wholly precluded; and the opinion was not concealed by several of the principal Envoys who were concerned in the discussion, that the influence of Japan in solving the audience question could be dispensed with.

Mr. Soyeshima argued that an Ambassador becomes actually such as soon as he receives his appointment—that the salutes which are given to them, by their own and other powers, prove this. For example, France accords 15 guns to an officer of that rank, England 19, and to Envoys these countries accord four guns less. Japan allows the same number as the English, that number was fired as a salute to Soyeshima when in Japan, and again at Shanghai. In a word, he was entitled to have the rank which his country had conferred on him, recognised by all friendly Powers. He maintained that his position, as ambassador *extraordinary*, rendered him ineligible to the deanship of the Diplomatic Body, and that that objection therefore was futile. He was appointed to discharge a specific duty that could be performed in the space of a few days—his office and that of Resident Ministers being specifically distinct.

Under such circumstances it is no marvel that he made slow progress at the Chinese Foreign Office.

On his arrival at the capital (May 15th) he placed himself through his Secretary, Yanaguara, in communication with the Tsungli Yamen, inquiring when his Imperial Majesty would be pleased to receive him. He was assured in reply that an early audience would be accorded, suited to his rank.

Mr. Soyeshima had little faith in these assurances, but remembering that Japan herself had long been averse from making like concessions, he deemed it ungenerous to press his demand too strongly, and decided to allow them ample time for consideration. Thus he waited, week after week, combating the objections which the Chinese Ministers urged against his claims, each objection seeming more plausible than the one preceding.

It is believed the delay would have been endless but for Soyeshima's prompt action. After giving him an assurance of a flattering reception and first audience, the Chinese Minister had the boldness to require that he should kneel before the Emperor. Whereupon (June 2) he addressed them in firm language, reminding them that the custom of the ancients was that, though the host should prescribe the ceremonies proper to be observed by the guest, that these customs among Princes when they sent an Ambassador required that the Ambassador should be received as a friend, and not as a servant.

"I desire," he wrote, "to conform to ancient usage, and I shall not kneel, nor shall I make the five bows that you require, as I am unwilling to deceive Heaven, but I am willing to make three bows according to common usage." As they still insisted, he wrote again (June 4) "You have expressed the desire that I should conform to Chinese etiquette. I shall not do so. If you insist, I must ask you—what, when I kneel, will my host do? If both the host and the guest conform to the same ceremony, there will be no difficulty." In thus addressing the Chinese Ministers, Soyeshima showed no want of respect to the Sovereign to whom he was accredited, for as Ambassador he represented not only Japan, but the person of his own Sovereign.

After a great deal of negotiation, what really brought the question to an issue between Japan and China, was the decision of Soyeshima to quit Peking forthwith, unless he obtained, without delay, an audience in proper form. And to show that he was in earnest, he sent off his attachés, and arranged with a friendly Minister for the care of Japanese interests after his departure. On this occasion, he said plainly that if the Chinese Foreign Office supposed they would gain any good object by delay, they would find themselves mistaken. He again adverted to the frivolous demands made respecting the question of dress, stating that by exterritorial privileges foreigners could not be dictated to in that matter, still less Ministers representing Foreign States. He fully maintained that he could not abate any of the claims which his rank entitled him to, on the ground mainly that, by waiving his right, he would establish a precedent which his successors might have to regret. From other quarters the Chinese were assured that Japan was on the eve of formally coming to a rupture with China. The inconvenience of this was explained. And the result was that on the following day, June 24th, Wen Siang called at the Japanese Embassy, saying he was prepared to memorialize the Emperor to accord an early audience to Mr. Soyeshima, in accordance with the views of the Ambassador of what was proper on the occasion, stipulating only that His Majesty should receive the Ambassador while sitting *à la Manchu—Anglicè*, squatting cross legged. Inasmuch as Wen Siang stated that the Ambassador in virtue of his rank should have the first audience, and special interviews being besides, by the case of the French Minister, established by precedent, he ceased to insist that the Emperor should stand at the reception, and ultimately, on the morning of the 29th of June, Soyeshima obtained the desired audience, a special one, and the first in point of time. He was attired in the costume prescribed for an officer of his station by Japanese law, a costume formed on European Court style, a sword being a necessary appendage. The three ordinary bows made to a Sovereign were all that were required; the Ambassador read his brief letter from his Sovereign to the Chinese Emperor, His Imperial Majesty sitting on a dais, with legs crossed.

The *Daily News* concludes by saying:—

"Mr. Soyeshima's Mission, therefore, has been a triumphant success. His firmness, perseverance, and tact at Peking afford additional evidence that his statesmanship is of high order. If he may be taken as a specimen of the men who control the new order of things in Japan, the peace and prosperity of that charming country while under their administration may be regarded as secure beyond peradventure."

CHEFOO.

(Courier.)

A correspondent at Chefoo informs us that Sir Edmund Hornby's time at that pleasant watering place has not been wholly given to recreation. His Lordship sat two days investigating a case brought against Dr. Myers of that port, in which it was alleged that a relative of the complainant, who had been under the defendant's professional care, had died though his culpable incompetency or neglect. When the case for complainant had been fully heard, his Lordship said it was quite unnecessary for the defendant to enter on his defence. The case for the prosecution disclosed no ground of action whatever. Dr. Myers accordingly comes out of this painful ordeal with unblemished reputation.

SOOCHOW.

(Ibid.)

There are still many rumors afloat here about some difficulties at the North, and that Li Hung-chang is arming against a foreign invasion. Some even have it that the *Consuls* at Peking, as they call the foreign ministers, have been killed already. Of course, this is idle gossip, but still these rumors of killing all foreigners show that there is an element secretly at work to instil hatred against foreigners into the minds of the people, and it is well to take note of them. They, at least, undoubtedly show the direction that popular action would immediately take, did it receive the slightest official encouragement.

A curious illustration of the working of the jury system in the metropolis has been afforded at the Worship-street Police-court. A witness in the case of a man charged with neglecting his wife and family made incidentally the confession that he had been employed to summon jurymen, and that he had made a living by accepting bribes to let off the men whom he summoned—and, he added, "a good one, too."

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH EXPEDITION.

(Times, 11th June.)

The *Great Eastern* steamship has once more started upon another of those missions for which she is so eminently adapted, and which she has already so ably fulfilled upon three occasions. In company with the *Edinburgh* and the *Hibernia*, she is now on her way to lay a fourth telegraph cable across the bed of the Atlantic, the squadron having left the Portland Roads for Valentia at 10 o'clock on Sunday morning. Although this is nominally the fourth cable, it is really the fifth that has been laid on the same course—the first having been laid by the *Agamemnon* and the *Niagara* in 1858. This cable, however, worked only for a few weeks, and then failed to transmit signals, since which time it has been left to itself on the bed of the ocean and its existence practically ignored. In 1865 the first attempt was made by the *Great Eastern* to lay an Atlantic cable, which, however, was for the time unsuccessful, the cable parting in 2,000 fathoms of water, and although grappled for and three times hooked, it was not then recovered, owing to the grappling gear giving way under the severe strain. In the following year a second cable was successfully laid, and the broken cable of 1865 was recovered and completed. The year 1869 witnessed the laying of the third, or the French Atlantic cable, from Brest to St. Pierre, the present forming, therefore, the fourth practical cable. The squadron to which the laying of it has been intrusted consists of the *Great Eastern*, Captain Halpin, who is in charge of the expedition; the *Hibernia*, 3,000 tons, Captain Cato; the *Edinburgh*, 2,300 tons, Captain Manning; and the *Robert Lowe*, 700 tons, Captain Tidmarsh. The last three vessels are all screw steamships, the *Great Eastern* having both paddles and screw. The electrical staff is in charge of Mr. Laws, Captain Halpin's chief assistant in the engineering department being Mr. Loudon, while Dr. W. H. Allchin is physician in charge of the expedition for a second time. The task of organizing and arranging the expedition has devolved upon Admiral Sherard Osborne, who has most successfully accomplished his object.

When the project of a fourth Atlantic Cable was started, it was proposed to lay it from Porthcurno, on the Cornish coast, direct to Halifax, and thence to New York. In consequence, however, of the amalgamation of the Atlantic Telegraph Company and the Société du Cable Transatlantique Français, and it being desirable, moreover, to reduce the risk incident to submarine lines by laying the cable in shorter lengths, it was decided to lay it between the same points as the previous cables—namely, Valentia and Heart's Content, Newfoundland. The course will be to the north of the 1865 cable, which the new cable will not approach nearer than 30 miles, except at the shore-ends. Heart's Content and Placentia are already connected by a land line, and a part of the work of the present expedition is to lay a double line of cable from the latter place to Sydney, Cape Breton. Three different types of cable are to be used, each of which embodies features distinct from the others, and which have been suggested by previous experience. These types, known as A, B, and C, are the shore ends, the intermediate cables, and the deep sea cable. The shore end is, of course, a very heavy cable, capable of meeting any contingency that might arise from coasting navigation, and extending from three to five miles out according to circumstances. The intermediate cables are of lighter and slightly varying patterns, and are continued from the shore ends for distances of from 150 to 250 miles, when they are joined by the deep sea cable, which is of a still lighter design. The conductor in each case is a strand of seven copper wires insulated with gutta percha, prepared according to Mr. Willoughby Smith's system, alternating with Chatterton's compound, the cores being covered with a serving jute yarn steeped in a solution of preservative mixture. The outer covering of the shore ends consist of 12 strands, each formed of three galvanized iron wires, served with yarn, and passed through Clark's compound, which contains silica. This is whipped with a fine strand of jute and again passed through the compound. In another type of shore end the served core is closed with 12 wires and finished as in the previous case. The intermediate types are similarly constructed, the difference being in the size of the wire which forms the outer covering. The deep sea cable has its core closed with ten strands of wire and hemp, each strand being passed through Clark's compound. The cable has a whipping of jute yarn and has been passed through Clark's compound. The metallic portions of the cable are thus efficiently protected, in proof of which it may be mentioned that portions of cable thus made have been recovered after three years' immersion in the Atlantic, and have been found to be as perfect as when they left the factory. The core of the new cable having been originally intended for a longer route than that now decided upon, was made of a heavier section than it otherwise would have been, so that it possesses a very high speaking capacity.

The standard of insulation for the completed cable before being submerged was, with either current, 250 megohms per nautical mile when reduced to a temperature of 75 deg. Fahrenheit after five minutes' electrification. The cable when coiled in the tanks was tested for insulation under water. The electrical arrangements have been made by Mr. Willoughby Smith, who, as chief electrician to the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, has arranged a programme to be observed by the electrical staff on board and ashore during the laying of the cable. As soon as the shore end has been laid it will be brought direct into the test-room at Valentia and connected with instruments. A series of tests will be continuously made to determine the resistance, insulation, continuity, and conductivity of the cable. A code of signals will be used, by which communication will constantly be maintained between the shore and the ship. The positive or negative currents from the shore will produce in the ship's insulation galvanometer deflections either to the right or left, which will represent dots and dashes in the Morse Code, the left, or negative, being equivalent to a dot, and the right, or positive to a dash. Continuity tests from the shore will be applied every five minutes during the time of laying. Once every day the ship will signal to the shore the distance run, the number of miles paid out, and the insulation resistance per mile.

The cable is distributed between the *Great Eastern*, the *Hibernia*, and the *Edinburgh*, the *Robert Lowe* carrying the shore ends and the electrical stores. The *Great Eastern* has on board about 2,600 miles of cable for the Atlantic line, the *Hibernia* 490 miles, and the *Edinburgh* 365 miles for the Placentia lines. The *Hibernia* also carries the shore end for Heart's Content. There is, of course, an overplus of cable

ALTERING CHEQUES.

With regard to the question of liability in connexion with the payment of checks fraudulently altered from small to larger amounts, the *Solicitors' Journal* states:—

"Some of the writers on the recent check frauds appear to have rather hastily assumed that 'Young v. Grote' (4 Bing. 253), would govern a case of the description referred to in the correspondence as having recently occurred—the fraudulent alteration of the check from £8 to £80—if such a case became the subject of litigation. The ordinary rule of law is, undoubtedly, that the banker must bear the consequence of a forgery. Undoubtedly, if the alteration has been conduced to by the negligence of the customer, the banker will not be liable; but the question remains as to what constitutes negligence. In the case of 'Young v. Grote' the mode in which the check was filled up was such as to almost invite the fraud which was perpetrated. It was certainly not the mode in which a man of business ordinarily fills up a check. The customer had delivered blank checks, signed by himself, to his wife, to fill up according to the exigency of his business, and his own clerk committed the fraud. The question, moreover, arose on a case stated by an Arbitrator, who found negligence as a fact. The question now raised is, whether so filling up a check as to leave an alteration possible is necessarily negligence on the customer's part. It is a very strong measure to assert that it is. Unless the drawer connects the word 'eight' with the word 'pound,' or follows the figure '8' with a dash so closely as to preclude the insertion of an '0,' or writes on the check 'amount under £10,' or takes some such stringent precaution, the fraud cannot be prevented. Can it be said that it is negligence on the customer's part not to take such a precaution? In the case of the 'Société Générale v. the Metropolitan Bank,' the question was to some extent discussed, and the case of 'Young v. Grote' commented upon, and the Court of Common Pleas incidentally seemed to be of opinion that the mere fact that a check was so drawn that an alteration was possible was not *per se* necessarily such negligence as to throw the loss on the customer. All the Judges protested against the idea that in the course of business a man was bound to expect fraud on the part of the person with whom he dealt. It will be necessary, therefore, for those who may be called on to advise in any such case, to beware of not too rashly extending the doctrine laid down in 'Young v. Grote.' The case is clearly a peculiar one, and based very much on its individual facts."

THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.

(*Telegraph.*)

THIRTY FIRST DAY.—5TH JUNE.

Yesterday the Stonyhurst evidence was continued, and proved, as usual, comparatively uninteresting. Before, however, it commenced, Mr. Hopwood was recalled, and further cross-examined by Dr. Kenealy. It is Mr. Hopwood's evidence that one Castro, *aliâs* Castro, of Wagga-Wagga, with Arthur Orton, of Gippsland, he having been a fellow servant with Arthur Orton at Boisdale, and having afterwards identified him at Wagga-Wagga under the name of Castro. Mr. Hopwood, upon being placed in the box, declined at first to answer a single question until his expenses—which he by no means under-estimated—were guaranteed; a fact which the defence may be trusted to put to the best possible service when the time comes for complaint of the serious disadvantages under which they labour. His expenses guaranteed, Mr. Hopwood consented to open his mouth, and was evidently not a little taken by surprise by Dr. Kenealy's questions, which, not to put too fine a point upon the matter, went directly to the witness's character, and were very markedly unpleasant. The learned counsel's tone clearly indicated that it was his intention to call witnesses hereafter to rebut Mr. Hopwood's denial; and all that Mr. Hawkins attempted in re-examination was to elicit from the witness a second and more emphatic denial of the charges implied in Dr. Kenealy's questions.

The Stonyhurst witnesses who followed were Fathers Fitz Simon, Rigby, and Etheridge, and the Rev. Mr. Bird, and their examination and cross-examination turned upon peculiarly uninteresting matters of detail. Indeed, the jury at last interfered somewhat warmly, and protested against the waste of time that was going on. It is admitted that, assuming the defendant to be Roger Tichborne, his recollections of Stonyhurst are singularly inaccurate; and yet it is difficult to decide prematurely that the examination of the Stonyhurst witnesses is altogether idle. It was, for instance, distinctly stated by the Claimant in his examination in Common Pleas that he left the college suddenly, and under circumstances which cannot but have impressed themselves very forcibly upon his memory. Now these circumstances have been categorically denied by all the witnesses who have as yet been called, and it is obvious that, in a matter like this, the number of the witnesses who are called to rebut the defendant's statement is all-important. On the other hand, it may be remembered that the evidence of the defendant was to the effect that he had lived in the cottages, and knew nothing of "the seminary," which he confounded with "the cemetery;" and the evidence of the Stonyhurst Fathers goes conclusively to show that the philosophers—Roger Tichborne amongst them—lived in the seminary. But Dr. Kenealy's questions suggest that it is not impossible that Roger, whose mother evidently made it a point to procure for her son every exemption that could be obtained, should have lived in the cottage of the Stonyhurst music-master, who taught him the French horn, as a private boarder. Points such as these can, of course, hardly be appreciated, except by those who follow the case very closely, but they yet occur so frequently in the course of the Stonyhurst evidence as almost to warrant its prolixity. Perhaps the most important facts elicited to-day were that Father Rigby, who was Superior of the Seminary, and thus directly in charge of Roger Tichborne, had seen tattoo marks upon his arms, and had remonstrated with him for so disfiguring himself; that Hebrew was not taught to the philosophers, but only to those students who were preparing for Holy Orders; that whenever a pupil was placed on the sick list a medical man was called in, and that Roger Tichborne used to attend lectures in chemistry. As against this it must be borne in mind that the defendant declared that he had studied Hebrew, and that when ill he was attended by one of the Fathers; while of chemistry he displayed an ignorance fully as profound as that of Mr. Waterton himself, or ever more so, declaring that the subject of chemistry was different drugs and herbs, and poisons, and their nature, and that he used to dissolve gold in acids, and to bring it back again; while, as regards the evidence given by Father Rigby as to the tattoo-marks, there is nothing to be added to Dr. Kenealy's own emphatic admission, that if the tattoo marks be established to the satisfaction of the jury, the case for the defence must altogether break down.

The examination of Major and of Mrs. Kellett was a break in the Stonyhurst evidence. Major Kellett, a tall, well-built man, who irresistibly suggested Pisistratus Caxton's uncle Roland, had known Roger Tichborne well at Clonmel, and had on one occasion seen him "drawn," or pulled, out of bed by the feet. He was certain, of course, that the defendant was not Roger, and Mrs. Kellett was equally certain. This lady also had a tale of a practical-joke played upon Roger by herself and her sisters. An ottoman, it seems, was inverted, and a species of pitfall prepared for the unlucky Roger, into which he fell in not the most graceful manner possible. All this, it is urged for the prosecution, the defendant ought to have recollected. But, on the other hand, it is worthy of notice that the Rev. Mr. Bird had been clear that Roger's nose was straight and turned up at the end, while Mrs. Kellett was equally clear that it was large and aquiline. Nor was this all. It was stated by the defendant in Common Pleas that he used to argue with the Rev. Mr. Morton, Mrs. Kellett's father, on matters of religion; and on this point his evidence was singularly confirmed both by Major Kellett and his wife.

As the case proceeds, each side grows more earnest, and yesterday was marked by several passages of arms well worthy of the old days when the Attorney-General and Mr. Sergeant Ballantine did battle in the Sessions House. "There is but one map of Stonyhurst in existence," said Mr. Hawkins on one occasion, in his most exasperating manner. Now it is no part of a counsel's duty to offer evidence, as Dr. Kenealy knows well enough; so up rose the Doctor to his feet. "That is a most improper observation, Mr. Hawkins, and I know what I should receive, and deservedly receive, from the Bench if I were to make it." "If I deserve rebuke," retorted Mr. Hawkins, "I shall receive it." "Well, then, Mr. Hawkins," observed the Lord Chief Justice, "shall I say that you do deserve it?" "If I deserve it, my lud," was the reply, "I shall be content to receive it from your lordship, but not from anybody else." Other preludes of battle, equally keen, enlivened the day's proceedings, and even the Jesuit Fathers showed themselves far from incapable lawyers. Father Etheridge refused at first to state whether he was or was not a member of the Order of Jesus, on the ground that his answer might tend to criminate himself. And Father Rigby, measuring his strength against Dr. Kenealy, irresistibly suggested—anachronism allowed for—the notion of Peter Dens subjected to a cross-examination by Attorney-General Dunning. The weather was horribly hot and close. The Court was to the last degree crowded and stifling, and had for the greater part of the day to be lighted by gas. So lighted, it resembles, with its high-pitched windows and galleries, nothing so much as a huge underground cellar; and a brisk combat between counsel, or counsel and a witness, does much to enliven its pervading gloom.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Ludwidge, Commissioner in Lunacy, who was stabbed with a nail by a patient at Salisbury Asylum, died of a paralytic affection.

It is proposed to erect shortly a new Anglican Church in Paris, at a cost of £10,000, Sir Richard Wallace heading the list with £1,000.

It is very generally reported in Exeter that the Marquis of Lorne is in treaty with the Earl of Devon for Powderham Castle, as a residence.

John Morley's two volumes on "Rousseau," just out in London, give a most complete and elaborate account of this wonderful writer—his training, his connections, his confessions, his quarrels and his genius.

At a meeting of inhabitants of Birmingham, it was resolved to ask Sir Josiah Mason, the Birmingham Peabody, to sit for his portrait. A large sum was subscribed for that purpose.

The Cape mail says the revenues of the colony are £300,000 in excess of that of 1871. The Ashantees have been defeated in an engagement with the British troops.

At the sale of the books of M. Ruggieri, the pyrotechnist, at the Hotel des Ventes, Paris, the "Ceremonial du Couronnement de Charles Quint," a unique copy, was knocked down at the heavy figure of £1,600.

Longmans have published an interesting book on Brazil, by Michael G. Mulhall, an Englishman, who spent a summer among the 50,000 Germans who form the colony of "Rio Grande do Sul," in Southern Brazil. The Teuton race in South America, as in the United States, seldom or never think of returning to Europe, but become permanent settlers, build railways, make wine, publish German newspapers (of which Brazil has three), and organize German clubs.

PAPER CAPS.—Every man who works in the house at any trade and needs a cap on their head to protect the hair from dirt, should wear a paper cap, instead of a cloth hat or cap. The latter so heats the head as to injure the scalp, and in multitudes of cases, causes baldness. The *Scientific American* says that a very large percentage of the operatives in factories are bald-headed.—A paper cap protects the head, and is cool and light.—*The Herald of Health.*

TO CLEAN GOLD CHAINS.—Put the chain in a small glass bottle with warm water, a little tooth powder and some soap. Cork the bottle and shake it for a minute violently. The friction against the glass polishes the gold, and the soap and chalk extracts every particle of grease and dirt from the interstices of a chain of the most intricate pattern; rinse it in clear cold water; wipe with a towel, and the polish will surprise you.

INSTINCT IN DOGS.—Perhaps the following anecdote on the instinct of dogs, which has lately come to my knowledge, may prove of interest to some of your readers:—A family residing in Yorkshire possessed two dogs, one a mastiff and the other a small dog. The owner, visiting Hastings, took the small dog with him, and at the house where he stayed there was a larger animal, who, disregarding the laws of hospitality, woefully maltreated his youthful visitor. The little dog upon this disappeared, and in a few days returned, bringing with him the mastiff from Yorkshire, which set upon the Hastings dog, and thrashed him within an inch of his life. Having performed this piece of retributive justice he returned to his home in the north, while the little dog stayed to rejoice over his fallen antagonist.—*Nature.*

YOUR IDEAL LADY.—When a young man is able to support a wife and a household, he should marry. But a few cautions may be suggested. He ought to consider what he has to give, as well as what he expects to receive. If he expects all the graces and virtues to reside in a woman—personal beauty, agreeable manners, intelligence, efficiency, prudence, good management, devoutness, affection—by what right does he lay claim to the heart of such an one? What rare creature are *you*, that such a paragon should be yours? Is it modest or manly to suppose that you have only to ask to receive? There is a wiser method of selecting a wife. Let one find in his own class and on his own level one who is fairly his equal. Let the partnership be equal. Do not ask her to bring everything, and you nothing. To marry your *ideal* woman may all be very well; but you will have to live with a *real* one.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

22ND JULY, EVENING.

Closing rates:—New Patna, $570 to $575, cash and credit; New Benares, $557½ to $561½, cash and credit; Old Patna, $577½ to $580, cash and credit; Old Benares, $522½ to $527½, cash and credit. Malwa has been in good native demand, to the extent of about 150 chests, at $600, on credit, with allowance in weight of 1¼ to 1½ catties a chest; a parcel of thirteen chests, first quality, has been placed at $585 a piul.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand,..... 4/4¾
Bank Bills, at 3 months' sight, 4/4¾
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/5¼
Credits, at 6 months' sight.....4/5¼
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight.....4/6 to 4/5½

ON NEW YORK.—
Private, 5 months' sight..... —

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 232½

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 232½

ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, 3 days' sight.....74¾
Private, 30 days' sight.....75½ to 75¾

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares.—58 per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares—$1,000 per share premium.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$959 per share premium.

China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 110 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company.—$220 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$530 per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$127 per share.

Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$117 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—19 per cent. discount.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—33 per cent. premium.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 125 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$65 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—48 per cent. discount.

Indo-Chinese Sugar Company—80 per cent. discount.

Hongkong Pier and Godown Company.—90 per cent. discount.

SALES ON JULY 22ND, 1873

As reported by Chinese.

Potatoe Flour, 105 bags, at $1.85, by Yuen-tye to travelling trader.

Green Peas, 80 piculs, at $2.58, by Yuen-tye to travelling trader.

Yellow Peas, 150 piculs, at $1.90, by Yuen-tye to travelling trader.

Cuttlefish, 20 bags, at $23.00, by Fook-hing-wo to travelling trader.

Vermicelli, 100 bags, at $6.40, by Fook-hing-wo to travelling trader.

Fungus, 30 bags, at $32.30, by Fook-hing-wo to travelling trader.

White Wax, 2 pieces, at $35.60, by Fook-hing-wo to travelling trader.

White Sugar, 174 bags, at $6.40, by Kin-hing-cheong to local trader.

Saigon Rice, 3,000 piculs, at $1.42, by Kinnam to local trader.

Brown Sugar, 250 bags, at $3.80, by Hop-hing to travelling trader.

Saigon Cotton Seed, 300 bags, a $5.10, by Hop-hing to travelling trader.

Vermicelli, 70 bags, at $7.00, by Yee-chong to travelling trader.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destination	Vessel's Name	Captain	At	For Freight Apply to	To be Dispatched
LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL	Deucalion (str.)		Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire	To-day, at 5 P.M.
LONDON	Geraldine	Rob. Flory	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.
NEW YORK	Scottish Bride		Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Thornaby (str.)			Wm. Pustau & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Cairnemore	Kewley	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY	Onward	Stimson	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MELBOURNE	Victory	Brown	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
HAMBURG	Solo	C. W. Rehse	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SAIGON AND SINGAPORE	Namoa (str.)	Westoby	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On the 25th inst., at 4 P.M.
MANILA	Altagracia	Omundi	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SWATOW AND SHANGHAI	Thales (str.)	Young	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-day, at 3 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Kwang-Tung (str.)	Burnie	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-morrow, at noon.

For Sale.

SAYLE & Co.

HAVE just opened the undermentioned GOODS:—

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

SCOTCH TWEEDS and ANGOLAS, for Suits.
FANCY CLOTHS for Light OVERCOATS.
" COATINGS for Spring Wear.
" FLANNELS, DRILLS, and DUCKS, for Suits.
QUILTINGS for VESTS.
BEDFORD CORD and KERSEYMERE for Riding TROUSERS.

OUTFITTING.

COLLARS and SCARVES of the newest styles.
REGATTA and OXFORD SHIRTS.
The Latest Shapes in FELT, STRAW, PANAMA, and PITH HATS.
HOSIERY, UNDERSHIRTS, &c.
BOOTS, SHOES, and SLIPPERS.
PORTMANTEAUS and BAGS.

LINEN DEPARTMENT.

A Large Assortment of
DAMASK CLOTHS,
" NAPKINS to match,
" DOYLIES,
8/4 DAMASK for TABLE CLOTHS.
LINEN and COTTON SHEETINGS in all widths.
DAMASK, HUCKABACK, and TURKISH TOWELS.

FURNISHING.

LACE CURTAINS.
ANTIMACASSARS.
WHITE, PINK, and GREEN MOSQUITO NETS.
BED QUILTS.
PRINTED, EMBROIDERED, and VELVET PILE TABLE COVERS.
IRON BEDSTEADS, CHILDREN'S COTS, and SPRING MATTRESSES of various sizes.
BRASS and MAHOGANY CURTAIN POLES and FITTINGS.
TOILET, CHEVAL, and GILT CHIMNEY GLASSES.
BRUSSELS, VELVET, TAPESTRY, and FELT CARPETS, with RUGS to match.
FLOOR CLOTHS, in all widths up to 8 yards.
COIR MATS and MATTINGS.
SALIVARIUMS, FOOTSTOOLS.
&c., &c., &c.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
QUEEN'S ROAD & STANLEY STREET,
HONGKONG;
AND AT SHANGHAI.

For Ladies' Advertisement see To-morrow's Issue.
365 Hongkong, 6th March, 1873

NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1872. Price $10.
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1873

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.—REDUCED PRICE $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.
The Daily Press Office.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax
Crown } CANVAS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

NOW READY.

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY, WITH THE PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

An ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Chalmers' Vocabulary contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully, with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

TRUBNER & Co.,
60, PATERNOSTER ROW;
W. H. BELL,
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

For Sale.

THOMPSON & HIND

HAVE just received, ex FRENCH MAIL, a Large and Well Selected Stock of HUMAN HAIR,

In RABAGAS, COILS, CHIGNONS, PLAITS, and PIECES.
PADS, ROLLS, and POMPADOURS.
SOLAR PITH HATS, direct from Calcutta, for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children.
Choice Paris FLOWERS, MILLINERY, RIBBONS, and SASHES.
PARASOLS and SUNSHADES.
LADIES' HOSIERY, Black and Colored TAFFETA and THREAD GLOVES.

ALSO,

A Good Assortment of LAWN and BATISTE COSTUMES.
BRAIDED SKIRTS, in PIQUE, MUSLIN, LAWN, and BATISTE.
French Printed JACONETS.
Plain and Printed CAMBRICS, MUSLINETTES, and LUSTERS.
LADIES' BOOTS and SHOES.

ALSO,

Colored EMBROIDERED CLOTH and Victoria TABLE COVERS.
GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS, COLLARS, TIES, and SCARFS, in the latest styles.
UNDERSHIRTS and HOSIERY, in light summer materials.

33, *QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL*,
1128 Hongkong, 10th July, 1873.

BY THE FRENCH S.S. *HOOGLY.*

JUST received a Large Assortment of Gentlemen's French Coloured Shirts, Straw Hats, French Shoes and Boots.

Also, Boots of Gans, the best maker in Paris; Eau de Cologne, in straw bottles, small and large; Eau du Doctor Pierre, Bully Vinegar, Paris Soap; always on hand the finest of Japan and China Ware, Bronzes, Lacquered, &c.

Also, Vermouth, Noilly Prat, and the best quality of French Liquers, assorted; Chocolate Suchard. Apply to
A. R. MARTY, 92, QUEEN'S ROAD.
2m 1164 Hongkong, 19th July, 1873.

FOR SALE!

Ex P. M. S. S. "Quang-se."

A BEAUTIFUL SELECTION OF AMERICAN TILTING AND OTHER E. P. ICE PITCHERS.
MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
1m 1140 Hongkong, 12th July, 1873.

FOR SALE.

FINE Dessert CLARET.
Superior Pale Dry SHERRY.
Fine OLD PORT.
Apply to
SANDER & Co.
tf 999 Hongkong, 29th May, 1872.

BREAKFAST CLARET, FOR FAMILY OR MESS USE.

125 BOTTLES OF VERY GOOD BREAKFAST CLARET.
(Red Seal.)
Selected by the undersigned, may be had for $24.
G. DUBOST & Co.
6m 436 Hongkong, 18th March, 1873.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE, VEUVE CLICQUOT-PONSARDIN REIMS,
in Cases of 1 doz. Quarts, and 2 doz. Pints.
SANDER & Co.,
Sole Agents for China, Japan and Manila.
tf 2151 Hongkong, 15th December, 1871.

FOR SALE.

KEROSINE OIL.
TURPENTINE.
White and Colored PRINTING PAPER.
Apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 1133 Hongkong, 11th July, 1873.

FOR SALE.

ONE 12-pounder Whitworth GUN, mounted on a Carriage; 2¾ inch Bore, and 7 feet 3 inches extreme Length, with
20 Cases SHOT.
2 " SHELL.
4 " EXTRAS.
Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 982 Hongkong, 20th June, 1873.

NOW READY.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT.

By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.
PRICE: In Paper Wrappers, ...$1.50
Neatly Bound.... ... ... $2.00
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sub-Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Tennent, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corsar & Sons Arbroath.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHAS. H. MORGAN,
Agent.
1y 966 Hongkong, 18th June, 1873.

BROWN, JONES & CO., UNDERTAKERS, &c.,
OFFICE—No. 9, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.
Memorial Stones and Monuments erected.
tf 137 Hongkong, 21st January, 1873.

MRS. BAKER,
COURT MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER,
No. 5, OLD BAILEY STREET,
(NEXT)
ALEXANDRA TERRACE.
tf 709 Hongkong, 6th May, 1873.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR,
AND
To H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA.

T. N. DRISCOLL,
CIVIL, NAVAL, & MILITARY TAILOR, WOOLLEN DRAPER, HATTER, HOSIER, AND GENERAL OUTFITTER.
45 and 47, Queen's Road, next to Oriental Bank.
tf 1023 [Feb. 1.

KWONG-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of KWONG-KEE Shop begs to inform the Public that his Shop has been established since 1867, at 39, Endicott's Lane, and that he has always a great quantity of BEST COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Ship-masters wishing to patronize him, are requested to apply at his Shop.
1y 1885 Hongkong, 30th July, 1872.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SWATOW AND SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship
"THALES,"
Capt. Young, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 23rd inst., at 3 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
2d 1177 Hongkong, 22nd July, 1873.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship
"DEUCALION,"
will be despatched TO-MORROW, the 24th instant, at daylight. Insurance risks accepted on behalf of the Company as under:—
On Tea 27/. % all risks, 18/. % F.P.A.
" Silk 18/. % do.
Mails will close at 5 P.M. to-day, the 23rd instant.
For Silk Freight at $4 per Bale, or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
1141 Hongkong, 23rd July, 1873.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Steamship
"KWANG-TUNG,"
Captain Burnie, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 24th instant, at noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
2d 1178 Hongkong, 22nd July, 1873.

FOR SAIGON AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"NAMOA,"
Captain Westoby, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
2d 1179 Hongkong, 22nd July, 1873.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE *A* 1 British Steamer
"THORNABY,"
will load as above in July,
To be followed by the new British Steamers
"ANGLIA,"
"ALTONA,"
"ALLEMANNIA,"
For Freight or Passage, apply to
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
tf 784 Hongkong, 20th May, 1873.

FOR HAMBURG.

THE *A* 1 German Ship
"SOLO,"
C. W. Rehse, Master, will load here and at Whampoa for the above port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.,
tf 1078 Hongkong, 2nd July, 1873.

FOR MELBOURNE *(direct.)*

THE *A* 1 British Brig
"VICTORY,"
255 tons Register, Brown, Master, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will have early despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1052 Hongkong, 23th June, 1873.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE *A* 1 British Barque
"SCOTTISH BRIDE"
having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will load at this and Whampoa as above, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 886 Hongkong, 4th June, 1873.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Barque
"ALTAGRACIA,"
Omundi, Master, will have quick despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 1063 Hongkong, 1st July, 1873.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

THE *A* 1 Clipper Ship
"ONWARD,"
Capt. Stimson, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch for the above ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
tf 993 Hongkong, 21st June, 1873.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE *A* 1 British Clipper Ship
"CAIRNSMORE,"
Kewley, Master, will have early despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 917 Hongkong, 10th June, 1873.

FOR LONDON.

THE *A* 1 British Clipper Schooner
"GERALDINE,"
Rob. Flory, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 1027 Hongkong, 26th June, 1873.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE *A* 1 British Barque
"GEM,"
Pearson, Master, carrying about 11,500 Piculs Dead-weight. Apply to
BOURJAU & Co.
tf 1180 Hongkong, 22nd July, 1873.

FOR SALE.

THE British Barque
"PEHLWAN,"
For particulars, apply to
CHUN-YUEN TUNG-KEE,
No. 12, Bonham Strand.
3w 1146 Hongkong, 15th July, 1873.

E. R. HANDLEY,
HOUSE AND SHIP PLUMBER, COPPER SMITH, BRASS FOUNDER AND GAS FITTER,
39 and 40, Praya West,
Next to the P. & O. Coal Stores,
tf 1681 HONGKONG. [Sept. 15

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for:
Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition, Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder, Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Safety Fuse. [1y 724 May 8

AFONG,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY,
Governor of Hongkong;
AND TO
H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA.

Invites inspection of his large Collection of VIEWS of FOOCHOW, SWATOW, HONGKONG, CANTON, and MACAO.

WYNDHAM STREET,
6m] (*Formerly occupied by Athletic Club.*) [513

Intimations.

A. MILLAR & CO.,
HOUSE, SHIP, AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBERS,
COPPERSMITHS & BRASSFOUNDERS.
No. 1, Queen's Road East and Nullah Lane,
Opposite H.M. Naval Dock Yard.
tf 837 Hongkong, 1st March, 1871.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS
TO
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH
AND
H.E. THE GOVERNOR,

BEG to announce that they have just received a Choice Assortment of PERFUMERY and TOILET REQUISITES, particularly adapted for the hot season.
tf 976 Hongkong, 19th June, 1873.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the Public of HONGKONG, HO NAM, AND CANTON that he has shops established at those places in the name of HING KEE.

In HONGKONG, at the Central Market, No. 12, he has constantly on hand BEEF, MUTTON, POULTRY, BREAD, VEGETABLES, and OILMAN'S STORES, &c., of the best quality.

In HO NAM and CANTON SHOPS, the foregoing articles, with the addition of SPIRITS, SODA WATER, &c., and GAME when in season.

Gentlemen and Families desirous of patronizing him, are requested to apply at his shops as above, where a list of prices of articles will be furnished, which will be supplied at the *same rate* all the year round.
HING KEE.
1y 745 Hongkong, 13th May, 1873.

FOOCHOW DOCK.

PAGODA ANCHORAGE.

THE above Granite-floored DOCK has lately been LENGTHENED to 400 feet over all, and is now capable of receiving vessels up to 350 feet on the keel. The breadth of the Dock at the bottom is 40 feet, at the top 80 feet, and the width at the entrance is 56 feet. Depth of water on the sill 13 feet at average neap, and 17 feet at average spring tides.

The Dock has a Caisson Gate, and is pumped out by steam.

A new FOUNDRY for large iron and brass castings has recently been added.

The Machine Shop contains a 12-inch Screw Cutting Gap-lathe, Small Lathes, Drilling and Screwing Machines, Steam Saw Mill, Large Smithy, &c., &c.

Dry Godowns are on the premises, available for stowage of cargo, &c.

A large stock of Timber, Metal, and other Dock-yard Material always on hand.

Vessels docked for examination, remetalled, resparred, repaired also done in harbour; and iron ships and steamers cleaned and painted, at moderate charges. Particulars can be obtained at the Dock, or on application to the undersigned.

The Steam Tug *Woosung* is in thorough working order, and is available at all times to tow vessels to or from sea, at reasonable rates.
JOHN FORSTER & Co.
tf 1039 Foochow, 18th June, 1873.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY.

ON SATURDAY, the 26th July, 1873, at noon, the Company's S. S. "*PROVENCE*," Commandant BRUNET, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 o'clock P.M. on the 25th July, 1873. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
Hongkong, 16th July, 1873.

THROUGH U.S. MAIL LINE
FROM
CHINA AND JAPAN TO NEW YORK.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. COMPANY
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANIES.

THE S.S. "*GREAT REPUBLIC*" will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., taking Passengers; Mails and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports; to San Francisco, to principal points in the United States, Canada, and Europe, via Overland Railroad and connecting Lines of Steamers, and to ports in Mexico and Central and South America.

A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai about same date, via the Inland Sea Ports, and make close connection at Yokohama.

The "*GREAT REPUBLIC*" will be due at San Francisco August 26th, whence daily Passenger trains and daily Freight trains are run over the Central and Union Pacific Railroad Lines for New York, and for all the principal cities in the interior and upon the Atlantic Seaboard.

At New York, Passengers have a selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Return Passage Tickets issued at a reduction of 20% on regular rates.

No Freight received after 4 P.M. of the 25th instant. Parcel Packages received until 5 P.M. same day; all Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply at the Agency of the Company, *Praya West.*

T. A. HARRIS,
Agent.
Hongkong, July 12th, 1873.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, AND SOUTHAMPTON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*MIRZAPORE

Extracts.

MISUNDERSTOOD.

Let me try to lift the curtain
Hiding other hearts from view;
You complain, but are you certain
That the fault is not with you?

In the summer sunny hours,
Sitting in your quiet room;
Can you wonder if the flowers
Breathe for you no sweet perfume?

You must go to them, and stooping,
Call the blossoms where they live;
On your bosom gently drooping,
All their treasure they will give.

Fairly sought some point of contact
There must be with every mind;
And perchance the closest compact
Where we least expect to find.

Closed the heart-door of thy brother,
All its treasures long concealed?
One sky fails, then try another.
Soon the rusty lock shall yield.

Seldom can the heart be lonely,
If it seek a lonelier still,
Self-forgetting, seeking only
Emptier cups of love to fill.

—*Frances Ridley Havergall.*

THE ETHICS OF DYSPEPSIA AND SICKNESS.

There are other sensualities that are occasionally developed so as to lead us to wrong, to regardlessness of the law, to deeds of crime. These crimes proceed directly from the animal organization. In manifold ways the state of the body corrupts the sensibilities, perverts the understanding, obliterates the moral sentiments, paralyzes conscience, and leads us to thoughts and conversation, to purposes and acts, that we would shrink from in a healthier condition. In some states of disease, those who are naturally amiable, generous, and just, become irritable, selfish, exacting. The condition of our digestion sometimes affects the temper and clouds or disturbs the judgment. When this power is easy and we are well nourished, we are in harmony with the world, and have correct and pleasant notions from social relations, of the world's purposes and of duty; our heart is warm, our judgment is clear. But when digestion is painful, the nervous system may be excited, the temper inflammed, irritable and suspicious. The natural and habitual discriminations of right and wrong, of the fitness of things, and of propriety, may be obscured and we become selfish, exacting, unjust. This world recognizes the influence of the stomach over the nervous system and the judgment. Mr. Jones employed many men. He was ordinarily clear-headed, wise, and just, but was sometimes dyspeptic. Visiting the workmen soon after his morning meal, he found many things apparently wrong. He found much fault, scolded, and gave new directions, and went away to other scenes of varied business. The men without changing their course of work, simply said they guessed Mr. Jones' breakfast did not set well, and went on as they had before. Toward noon, Mr. Jones returned and found all going on satisfactorily. He praised the men for their improved faithfulness and method of labor. The change was not in them or their work, but in his stomach, and consequently in his temper and judgment.—*Edward Jarvis.*

WINTERING IN EGYPT.

The long sea passage has hitherto deterred many persons from visiting Egypt; but now that the journey from Brindisi to Alexandria can be made in three days and a-half, the superiority of Lower Egypt over the south of France or Italy as a winter residence will become better known and appreciated. Cairo is, *par excellence*, the most perfect Arab city of the present day, and one in which its inhabitants have, perhaps, attained to a higher degree of civilization than in any other city in the East. The climate of Egypt is salubrious during the greater part of the year, and in Alexandria, even the heat of summer is seldom oppressive, being tempered by a fresh northerly breeze. The Khamseen, or hot south wind, however, which prevails in April and May, is at times unpleasant; and the inundations from the Nile render the latter part of the autumn less healthy than the summer and winter. In summer the village of Ramleh, four miles from Alexandria, is a charming residence, while Cairo, from its clear, dry atmosphere and equable temperature, is now admitted to be one of the most desirable winter resorts for invalids in the world. The Khedive, too, who, from his immense wealth, his splendid hospitality and liberal patronage of art, is justly entitled to be called the Haroun-al-Raschid of modern times, is fast rendering his capital as luxurious as it is interesting.

One of the principal advantages which invalids derive from a winter's residence in a favorable climate is, that they are enabled to take daily and efficient exercise in the open air. At Cairo, the invalid or tourist can be constantly in the open air, either on foot, donkey-back, horse-back, or in a carriage. The atmosphere is not subject to any sudden change, nor is there danger of vicissitudes of temperature such as are experienced in many places in the south of Europe, nor cold, cutting winds such as frequently prevail during winter and spring at Nice and Naples. The complete change, too, from the habits and customs of Western Europe to those of an Eastern city like Cairo, is, I am convinced, of immense importance to valetudinarians, for impressions made upon the mind react upon the body, and the novelty of the new style of life in Egypt gradually wears one from a too frequent thought of self. Who could think of dyspepsia or hypochondriasis while beholding the lovely sunrises and glorious sunsets which in this foggy and comparatively dismal land are never seen, or while contemplating, as at Thebes, the ruins of a civilization that existed long before Athens and Rome were thought of, or the history of Greece had even been begun?

The pleasantest months in the year for a residence at Cairo are December, January, February, and March. The inundations of the Nile having subsided, leave the fields in November covered with a fresh layer of rich deposit; then the lands are put under cultivation, and during our winter months, which are, in fact the spring months in Egypt, the Delta, as well as the valley of the Nile, looks like a delightful garden, teeming with verdure and beautiful with the blossoms of trees and plants. It very seldom rains at Cairo, probably not more than three or four times in the year.—*Belgravia.*

SHAKSPEARE'S WOMEN.

Shakspeare's women convey some of the finest and profoundest of philosophic truths; but he never drew a professed philosophress—a female philosopher. Shakspeare's women never sit down to philosophise—are never pragmatical philosophers; but from their lips flow sentiments of loving wisdom, out of the depths of their own sweet natures, and as the mere necessary effects of their own purity and rectitude. They are wise, because they are good; they are clear-seeing, because they are high-minded; their judgment is a part of their right heart. Womanly generosity gives them noble views; womanly delicacy gives them refined ideas. We see in nature many instances of gentle disposition supplying tact and understanding. There are some people with such sweet-natured hearts that these put fine inspirations into their minds, and produce ideas which seem the growth of a noble intellect. Shakspeare's women—like the best of nature's women (of which, in fact, they are transcripts)—offer rather subjects for philosophic reflection, in their attributes and qualities, than are themselves philosophers. They each afford a fine thesis in philosophy, instead of verbally philosophising. The philosophy in Shakspeare's women lies in themselves and their own characters, more than in what they say. They do not so much utter philosophy, as that they contain philosophy. Their actions, their behaviour, their whole course of conduct are philosophy, rather than their words. They do not make philosophic speeches, enunciate aphorisms, or declaim set phrases and sentences of morality,; but their own several individualities are so many immortal studies in moral wisdom and moral beauty. Yet, although Shakspeare's women convey philosophy more than they promulgate it, they are nevertheless fully competent to its expression; and do give utterance, in noblest diction, to the noble dictates of their own fine natures. They possess all that constitutes nobleness; they have nobility of soul, clear intellect, enlarged mind, and upright heart. They are endowed with faculty and with principle; and their native excellence shines conspicuous through the grace and ability resulting from both. In the same way that Shakspeare never drew set philosophresses, so did he never represent professed women-jesters, female wits, she-humourists; but he painted genial, natural-mannered, delightful creatures, whose fine spirits, intelligence, and sweet-hearted ease take the shape of vivacity of speech and playful readiness of rejoinder. Beatrice's quick-match imagination and gay sense of power cannot let her hear a keen speech, but they supply her with instant and arch reprisal; while Rosalind's squirrel-like merry fancy takes delight in meeting her lover's regrets with words as full of a hidden sweet meaning and womanly sensitiveness as they glitter with pastime wit and prankesome humour. Shakspeare's mirthful women always present the idea that their exuberance of gaiety proceeds from goodness of heart, and that they are animated and cheerful because they are pure-spirited and loving-spirited; and the consequence is they are most pleasant and most loveable.—*From the Gentleman's Magazine.*

Insurances.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

A. McIVER, *Agent.*
tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Hongkong, 24th August, 1864.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

THIS Company, with its Head Office at Hongkong, and Agencies at the various Treaty Ports in China and Japan, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance, at the current rates of Premium at the respective places.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries.
tf 557 Hongkong, 1st April, 1871.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date until further notice, a *Return* of Twenty per cent. (20%) will be made, on the Premium charged on all Insurances effected with this Office; such Return being payable on the issue of the Policy.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
tf 1159 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date, a Discount of 20 per cent. on the current rates of Premia will be allowed to all contributors.

ROBERT S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
tf-1162 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or in Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 717, Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extend of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

NORTON, LYALL & Co.
tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

INCORPORATED 1859.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 1351 Hongkong, 7th June, 1867.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date, and until further notice, a Discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon current local rates of Premia, will be returned on Insurances against fire, effected with this Office.

NORTON, LYALL & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1174 25th June, 1872.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 951 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 765,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15% for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1089 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

Insurances.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 471 Hongkong, 6th March, 1868.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant, on behalf of the above Company, Policies against Fire on First-class Buildings, to an extent of $10,000.

A discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
1y 15 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE annual rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will remain as follows until further notice, viz:—

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses (removed from the town) and their contents.	¼ per cent.
Other Dwelling Houses (similarly situated) and their contents	½ per cent.
Offices and Godowns and their contents.	1 per cent.

Other Risks by Special arrangement.

The following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Policies:—

Not exceeding 10 days	⅛th per cent.
Not exceeding.....1 month	¼ per cent.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding.....	3 „ ¼ „
Above 3 months, and not exceeding.....	6 „ ½ „
Above 6 months, the full annual rate of	1 „

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
tf 1763 Hongkong, 13th September 1869.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month	¼ of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding.....	3 „ ½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding.....	6 „ ¾ do. do.

Above 6 months the full annual rate.

N.B.—Short period Policies can be renewed for a term to complete 12 months, the premium charged for such prolonged term being the balance of the Annual Premium.

On and after this date, a discount of 20 per cent. off the above rates will be allowed to Insurers.

GILMAN & Co., *Agents,*
North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.
tf 1167 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

THE GLOBE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, LONDON.

THE OOSTERLING SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE SAMARANG SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAMARANG.

THE Attention of Shippers is called to the low rates of Premiums charged by the undersigned Agents of above named Companies, for all steamer risks, subject to a brokerage of 15 per cent.

The "Oosterling," as well as the "Globe," after paying the Shareholders a dividend of 10 per cent. on their paid-up Capital, distribute 25 per cent. of the surplus of the profits pro rata amongst such of the Insurers as have paid during the year £500 and upwards in premium. Particulars can be obtained at the Office of

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 40 Hongkong, 16th October, 1872.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IN conformity with the Special Resolutions adopted and confirmed at the Extraordinary Meetings of Shareholders held on the 1st and 15th instants, altering Clauses Nos. 130, 131, 132, and 133 of the Articles of Association, (such changes to take effect from 1st November, 1871), the Net Profits of the Company will, from that date, be distributed as follows, viz.:—

Two-thirds (2/3rds) to *all contributors*, whether shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of premia contributed by each.

One-third (1/3rd) to Shareholders generally, according to the number of shares held by each.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 814 Hongkong, 16th February, 1872.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town, and their contents.	¼ per cent. per annum.
Other dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their contents.	½ „
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents.	1 „

On and after this date, a discount of 20 per cent. off the above rates will be allowed to Insurers.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.
tf 1168 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days	⅛ of the annual rate
Not exceeding 1 month	¼ of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding.....	3 „ ½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding.....	6 „ ¾ do. do.

Above 6 months the full annual rate.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
tf 675 Hongkong, 13th August, 1869.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
OF
HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST,
A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A discount of 20% allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1363 Hongkong, 26th July, 1872.

Insurances.

NOTICE

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days	of the annual rates
Not exceeding 1 month	do. do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months.	do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months.....	do. do.

Above six months the full annual rate.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company.
tf 672 Hongkong, 26th August 1869

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 10 days,	of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month,	do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months...	do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months...	do. do.

NORTON, LYALL & Co.,
Agents the Queen Insurance Company.
tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance viz:—

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents.	¼ per cent.
Other dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents.	½ per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents.	1 per cent.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
tf 864 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

Insurances.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS is called to the future distribution of the Profits of this Company, two-thirds (2/3rds) of which, after payment of interest, will now be divided amongst all Contributors of business, whether Shareholders or not, rateably in proportion to the amount of Nett Premia contributed.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
tf 563 Hongkong, 9th April 1872

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [tf 325

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings' Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbours, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships; also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of $60,000 on any one First Class Risk.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 22nd July, 1873.

COTTON GOODS.

COTTON YARN, No. 16 a 24	per picul	$108.00 a $115.00
„ „ 28 a 32	„	116.00 a 123.00
„ „ 38 a 42	„	125.00 a 135.00
GREY SHIRTINGS, 7 a 7½ lbs	per piece	$2.05 a 2.10
„ 8 a 8½ lbs	„	2.30 a 2.45
„ 9 a 10 lbs	„	2.68 a 3.20
WHITE SHIRTINGS, 56 a 60 reed	„	2.15 a 2.30
„ 64 a 66 „	„	2.56 a 2.63
„ 68 a 72 „	„	2.95 a 3.40
WHITE SPOTTED DO.	per piece	2.55 a 2.60
WHITE BROCADES	„	2.55 a 2.60
AMERICAN DRILLS, 30 yards	„	3.40 a 3.50
„ 40 „	„	2.70 a 3.80
GREY T-CLOTHS, 24 yds & 32 in. 7 lbs	„	1.70 a 1.85
„ 24 „ & 36 „ 8 lbs	„	2.20 a 2.25
DYED SPOTTED SHIRTINGS	„	3.70 a 3.85
DYED BROCADE DO.	„	3.75 a 3.90
DYED DAMASK DO.	per piece	5.70 a 5.80
CHINTZ	„	1.80 a 1.95
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue	per doz.	0.70 a 0.72
„ Brown	„	0.65 a 0.72
„ Red	„	0.75 a 0.82
VELVETS, Black, 22 ins.	per yard	0.30 a 0.32
„ Gentian, 22 „	„	0.23 a 0.27
VELVETEENS, Black	„	0.24 a 0.28

WOOLLEN GOODS.

SPANISH STRIPES	per yard	0.62 a 0.83
LONG ELLS, *MM* Scarlet	per piece	8.20 a 8.25
„ „ Assorted	„	7.60 a 7.70
„ *HH* Scarlet	„	8.10 a 8.20
„ „ Assorted	„	7.40 a 7.50
CAMLETS, 888	„	17.50 a 18.00
„ 88	„	19.00 a 19.50
„ 8	„	20.00 a 20.50
„ *BBB*	„	22.00 a 22.50
LASTINGS	„	15.00 a 15.50

METALS.

IRON, Nail Rod Nos. 1 a 6	per picul	4.25 a 4.40
„ Hoop	„	4.70 a 4.75
„ Bar	„	4.00 a 4.05
„ Small Round Rod	„	3.80 a 3.90
„ Wire	„	10.00 a 10.50
LEAD	„	7.00 a 7.20
STEEL, English	per tub.	5.10 a 5.20
„ Swedish	„	5.25 a 5.50
TIN, Malacca	per picul	35.00 a 36.50
TIN PLATES	per box	0.75 a 10.00
SHEATHING METAL	per picul	24.50 a 26.00
QUICKSILVER	„	140.00 a 150.00
SPELTER	„	7.25 a 7.30

PRODUCE

COTTON, Shanghai	per picul	15.00 a 15.50
„ Ningpo	„	16.00 a 16.50
„ Tientsin	„	16.00 a 16.20
„ Shantung	„	16.00 a 16.50
„ Bengal	„	12.60 a 16.50
ALUM	per picul	1.50 a 1.65
SAPPANWOOD, Japan white	„	3.70 a 3.80
„ „ Black	„	3.50 a 4.25
RICE, Bengal, Cargo No. 1	„	2.45 a 2.50
„ „ „ 2	„	2.20 a 2.25
„ Siam, white	„	1.50 a 1.55
„ „ mill cleaned	„	1.45 a 1.50
„ Manila	„	2.35 a 2.40
„ Java	„	2.00 a 2.10
„ Singapore	„	1.75 a 1.80
„ Saigon	„	1.50 a 1.55
„ Arracan	„	2.10 a 2.15
„ Rangoon	„	2.25 a 2.30
SALTPETRE	„	6.80 a 7.20
COAL, Japan	per ton.	
„ English steam	„	15.00 a 15.50
„ American Anthracite	„	14.00 a 14.50
„ Sydney	„	12.00 a 12.50
WINDOW GLASS	per box	5.00 a 5.15
STRAITS PRODUCE, &c.		
RATTANS, Straits	per pcl.	5.00 a 5.50
„ Banjar	„	4.25 a 4.50
PEPPER White	„	22.80 a 23.00
„ Black	„	13.80 a 14.00
BETEL NUTS	„	3.25 a 3.50
SANDAL WOOD Malabar	„	4.25 a 4.50
„ „ South Seas	„	17.00 a 18.50
SAPAN WOOD, Manila	„	1.00 a 2.00
„ Siam	„	2.25 a 2.50
FLOUR, California, per sack of 50 lbs		1.20 a 1.30
„ American, per barrel of 200 lbs		5.40 a 5.50
WHEAT, Tientsin	per pcl.	1.80 a 1.95
„ California	„	2.00 a 2.25
SUGAR, Canton white, 1 a 3	„	6.75 a 7.20
„ „ Dk. Brown	„	3.50 a 3.60
„ West Coast, Dk. Brown	„	3.60 a 3.80
„ Manila, Dry White	„	4.20 a 4.50
„ „ Dk. Brown	„	3.75 a 3.90
CAMPHOR, packed	„	15.25 a 15.50
PEAS, White	„	1.95 a 2.00
„ Green	„	1.70 a 1.75
„ Black	„	1.65 a 1.70
„ Yellow	„	1.80 a 1.85
MUSHROOMS, Japan	„	28.00 a 37.00
SHAWNEE, Green	„	1.85 a 2.10
„ „ Cut	„	2.75 a 2.90
MUSSELS, Dry Siam large	„	7.75 a 12.50
„ „ small	„	5.50 a 7.75
VERMICELLI, Tientsin	„	6.00 a 6.80
BEES WAX, Japan	„	17.00 a 17.50
„ „ Hankow	„	64.00 a 65.00

SHIPPING IN THE CANTON WATERS.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
HONGKONG.					
STEAMERS.					
Amboto	L. Ansuategui	Span. str	981	Remedios & Co	
Bokhara	Tomlin	Brit. str	2000	P. & O. Co.	*In dock*
Danube	Hopkins	Brit. str	561	Tuck Me	
Deucalion	Butler	Brit. str	1536	Butterfield & Swire	London, &c.
Fame	Richardson	Brit. str	116	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	*Tug Plying*
Great Republic	H. L. Howard	Am. str	3881	P. M. S. S. Co	
Kinshan ‡	Cary	Brit. str	1050	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Kin-Kiang ‡	Benning	Brit. str	1061	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Kwang-tung	Burnie	Brit. str	491	Douglas Lapraik & Co	Swatow, &c.
Laoukai	D. d'Argence	Fren. str	180	F. Dogenear	
Maumee	Bazin	Rus. str	600	Landstein & Co	
Nampa	Westoby	Brit. str	964	Douglas Lapraik & Co	Saigon, &c.
Nelusko	von Heyden	Belg. str	1746	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Norna	H. Reeves	Brit. str	606	Acheong	Swatow
Patuxet		Amr. str	240	Aug. Heard & Co	
Powan	Ferries	Brit. str	1890	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Poyang §	Carroll	Brit. str	821	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Prince Albert		Brit. str	180	Acheong	
Provence	Brunet	Fren. str	1551	Messageries Maritime	
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy		Brit. str	101	Acheong	
Thales	Young	Brit. str	775	Douglas Lapraik & Co	Swatow, &c.
United Service	Strahlendorff	Brit. str	743	Chinese	
White Cloud		Brit. str	380	A. Heard & Co., Agents	*Laid up*
Yot-tung		Brit. str	332	Acheong	*Laid up*
‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton.*					
§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong.*					
SAILING VESSELS.					
Absalon	Ravnkilde	Dan. bk	201	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Alexandra	Cederquist	Rus. bk	750	Melchers & Co	
Altagracia	Onaindi	Span. bk	420	Remedios & Co	
Amoy	Voigt	Siam. bg	250	Chinese.	
Benvoirlich	Harris	Brit. bk	600	Gilman & Co	Honolulu
Boldom	G. J. Martin	Brit. bk	658	Order	
Boston Vale	J. Anderson	Brit. bk	421	Douglas Lapraik & Co	
Brilliant	Newman	Brit. bk	303	Chinese	
Cairnsmore	Kewley	Brit. sh	957	Russell & Co	San Francisco
Canton	Bruhn	Ger. bk	235	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Carnarvonshire	Williams	Brit. bk	388	Gilman & Co	
Cecilia	Reberio	Port. bk	533	Remedios & Co	
Charley	Solavo	Brit. bk	359	Russell & Co	
Chattanooga	G. Freeman	Am. bk	563	Order	
Chinaman	A. McKenzie	Brit. bk	667	Order	
Clairvollen	J. King	Brit. bk	434	Augustine Heard & Co	
Courier	B. B. Alston	Brit. bk	385	Thos. Howard & Co	
Deerhound	James Shearer	Brit. bk	573	Order	
Doriga	Eizaga	Span. bk	682	Order	
Enterprise	Stigmeier	Siam. bk	490	Chinese	
Gustav	Bial	Ger. bg	200	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Gazelle	T. F. Moller	Ger. bg	189	Bourjau & Co	
Gem	Thos. Pearson	Brit. bk	458	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Geraldine	Flory	Brit. sch	182	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	London
Glory	Jorgensen	Siam. bk	350	Chinese	
Golden Spur	Farrell	Brit. sh	656	P. M. S. S. Co	
Handy	W. Hansen	Siam. bk	632	Chinese	
Hahnemann	J. Thomson	Brit. sh	1328	Messagries Maritimes	
Isabelita a Maria	M. Camus	Span. bk	548	Remedios & Co	
Italy	George Bagley	Brit. bk	286	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Jeanie Louttit	Alex. Murdoch	Brit. bk	493	Order	
Kim-yeong-tay	C. Lange	Siam. bk	329	Chinese	
Louisa	Schierloh	Ger. sch	245	E. Schellhass & Co	
Margot	Volguardsen	Ger. bg	202	Arnhold Kerberg & Co	Whampoa
Meteor	Pettersen	Siam. bk	375	Chinese	
Norseman	Hansen	Siam. sh	711	Chinese	
Old Dominion	G. W. Morse	Amr. sh	690	Battles & Co	Manila, &c.
Onward	Stimson	Brit. sh	608	Rozario & Co	Melbourne
Pehlwan	R. Miles	Brit. bk	480	Chinese	
Prince Eugene	Smith	Brit. sh	1328	P. & O. Co	
Psyche	Harris	Brit. bk	685	Order	
Rainbow	Thayer	Am. bk	658	Order	
Rota	Hansen	Dan. sh	862	D. Lapraik & Co	
Republic	McGilvery	Amr. sh	1361	Order	
Santa Sancha	Nunes	Port. bk	311	Order	
Scottish Bride	Gleitster	Brit. bk	403	Olyphant & Co	
Seaforth	Kluhn	Siam. bk	311	Chinese	
Sea Serpent	White	Amr. sh	1100	Aug. Heard & Co	
Siamese Crown	Witt	Siam. sh	532	Tuck Mee & Co	Chefoo
Sophie	L. Ohlsen	Ger. bg	210	Bourjau & Co	Foochow
St. Paul	J. Otten	Siam. bk	350	Chinese	
Telegraph	Burrows	Siam. bk	302	F. Degenaer	
Trelevan Family	Sutton	Brit. sch	198	Chinese	
Trio	J. Westerveld	Ned. sch	279	Siemssen & Co	
Victory	R. Brown	Brit. bg	255	Aug. Heard & Co	Melbourne
Willie	Badonoch	Brit. sch	274	Order	
Wohldorf	Kimme	Ger. bk	272	Melchers & Co	London
Yvonne		Fren. bk	290	Carlowitz & Co	
Zeminder	Tridsforg	Brit. sh	1095	Order	
RECEIVING VESSELS & HULKS.					
Ohuss	Webster	Pow. Mag	283	Harbor Master	
Fort William	Purchase	Hulk	1000	P. & O. Co	
John Adams	Stroud	Hulk	318	Water Police	
CANTON.					
Ling-feng	Cocker	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Man-nien-tsing	Sam-shin-fat	H.I.C.M.	cor.		
Ngan-tun	Stewart	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Sui-Tsing	Stewart	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Sun-Chee	Clark	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Tu-an-lan	Le Buch	H.I.C.M.	cor.		
Tien-Po	De Longueville	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
MACAO.					
America	Lanciraca	Peru. sh	1650	Order	
Camila Cavour	Astorquia	Peru. sh	843	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Charles Albert	Gouyan	Fren. str	1278	Gran & Co	
Fray Bentos	Angel Fulle	Peru. sh	471	Order	
Guillermo	Faboado	Peru bk	303	Order	
Imogen	Mathews	Brit. bk	384	Thos. Howard & Co	
Lola	Bareno	Peru. sh	901	Order	
Luisa Canevaro	Vedurini	Peru. sh	1150	Order	
Macao	Lencivira	Peru. sh	700	Order	
Manco Capau	Olaguibel	Peru. sh	903	Fernando Tuton	
Nuevo Providencia	Vidauwazege	Peru. sh	880	Raynal & Co	
Oracle	Erquiga	Peru. sh	1199	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Rosalia	Arvizu	Peru. sh	616	N. Garcia y Garcia	
Spark ‡	Wilson	Brit. str	140	A